JUNE 1960

VOLUME 6 • NUMBER 6

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW

- *Expenditures*
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INTRODUCTION OF NEW SERIES FOR HOUSING STARTS

HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS REQUIREMENTS

MANUFACTURERS' SHIPMENTS OF CAST IRON BOILERS AND CAST IRON RADIATION EQUIPMENT

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Business and Defense Services Administration

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Frederick H. Mueller, Secretary

Business and Defense Services Administration
William A. White, Sr., Administrator

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Construction Review is prepared in the Construction Industry Division

Benjamin D. Kaplan, Acting Director

Aaron Sabghir, Economist

Inquiries on articles may be addressed to the originating agency. Information on the Statistical Series (Parts A-G) may be obtained from the agency indicated in the source notes to the tables.

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The above series do not include Alaska and Hawaii unless otherwise noted.

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At a Glance

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITY IN MAY—The value of new construction put in place during May 1960 rose seasonally by 10 percent from April, but was 5 percent below May 1959. The seasonally adjusted annual rate for May 1960, at $53.9 billion, was about the same as in April. Construction activity for the first 5 months of 1960 was 2 percent below the peak established in the corresponding period of 1959. This drop reflected divergent movements between the private and public sectors. Private construction reached a new peak, 1 percent above the first 5 months of 1959, sparked by gains in nonresidential building, especially in the industrial category. Public construction for the five-month period was down 11 percent from 1959.

HOUSING STARTS IN APRIL—This issue of ***Construction Review*** introduces a new housing start series, which is described in considerable detail on pp. 4-10. The new series is based on more intensive survey methods and provides increased coverage.

The new series shows that new private housing starts in April 1960 aggregated 116,000 units, up one-third from March 1960 starts, but one-fourth below the starts in April 1959. On a seasonally adjusted annual rate basis, starts in April 1960, at 1,254,000 units, were up sharply from those in March, but were still below the rates of either of the first 2 months of this year.

FHA-VA ACTIVITY IN APRIL—Housing starts under the FHA and VA programs in the first 4 months of 1960 continued to fall behind comparable 1959 rates, reflecting mainly the drop in overall housing activity. The relative importance of the FHA program in April 1960, as measured by the relationship to total starts, remained about the same as in April 1959, but the proportion represented by VA starts declined by one-fourth.

In line with the downtrend in private residential construction, FHA applications in April 1960 were 29 percent below those in April 1959, and VA appraisal requests 38 percent lower. An additional indication of the slackening of these programs is reflected by the number of FHA mortgages insured and VA loans approved. These have been running about 6 percent below 1959 levels, and in April 1960 dropped to 12 percent below those of April 1959.

NONFARM MORTGAGE RECORDINGS IN MARCH—The total value of nonfarm mortgage recordings of $20,000 or less dropped to $2.4 billion in March 1960, down 7 percent from March 1959. The $6.6 billion recorded in the first 3 months of 1960 represented an 8-percent lower level than the peak attained in the first 3 months of 1959; all groups of lenders reduced their extension of mortgage credit except "individuals," which showed a 10-percent increase. The overall drop was primarily due to a decrease in the number of mortgage recordings, there being only a 1-percent drop in average amount. However, the size of the average mortgage declined steadily from $8,687 in June 1959 to $8,392 in March 1960.

BUILDING PERMIT ACTIVITY IN MARCH—Permit valuation for all building construction during the first quarter of 1960 dropped 11 percent from the same period in 1959. The value of March 1960 permits, at $1.8 billion, was down 15 percent from March 1959. However, the public and private sectors followed divergent trends, private down 17 percent in March but public up 14 percent.

First quarter 1960 values by type of construction varied considerably compared to the first quarter of 1959. Those for commercial building were down 21 percent and those for new dwelling units were down 16 percent. On the other hand, the value of permits for the "all other" group of nonresidential construction increased 10 percent and that for additions and alterations 5 percent. Permits for industrial building, which had registered strong advances particularly since the latter part of 1959, decreased in value: 16 percent in March 1960 compared to March 1959, limiting the advance for the first quarter of 1960 to 1 percent over the first quarter of 1959.

PUBLIC CONTRACT AWARDS IN MARCH—The valuation of public contracts awarded in March 1960 rose one-third from that of February and was 1 percent above March 1959. For the first quarter awards were running only slightly behind the same period in 1959, suggesting that the downward trend in evidence during 1959 had abated. The January-March rise in 1960 over the same months of 1959 was concentrated in the State and local area, which increased 6 percent. For the same period the smaller Federal category fell one-fourth. The major factor responsible for halting the downward movement was highway contract awards by State and local government agencies—up 10 percent over the first 3 months of 1959.

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS IN APRIL—The value of construction contracts awarded in April 1960, as reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation, exhibited a greater than seasonal increase. However, the 12-month total ending in April 1960 declined 4 percent from the total ending in April 1959, mainly because April 1959 awards were unusually high for the residential building category.

This was the second successive month that the 12-months total had registered a decline. Building contract awards continued to advance slightly above the comparable 1959 figure, though at a slower pace, and engineering awards were still down by about 20 percent.

Reports by the ***Engineering News-Record*** indicated that the value of large engineering contracts had recovered after a period of reduced activity, showing a 3-percent gain for the 12-month period ending in April 1960 compared with the like period ending in April 1959. This increase brought the April 12-month total awards to the highest level since the 12-month period ending in March 1957 and showed divergent movements in the public and private sectors. Public awards have slackened due to the lower level of highway awards for which there are recent indications of an upturn. The continued advance in private awards was not sufficient to offset the decrease in public awards.

CONSTRUCTION COSTS IN MARCH—The Department of Commerce composite construction cost index for March 1960 held steady at 143 (1947-49=100) compared with the February figure (revised). This was a 3-percent increase over the March 1959 index. In general, all the component cost indexes showed similar year-to-year changes.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL PRICES IN APRIL—Wholesale prices of construction materials declined slightly in April 1960, resulting in a cumulative drop of 1 point in the composite index since January. This was the first time since the February-April 1958 period that the index had declined for 3 consecutive months. The increase in April 1960 of less than one-half percent of 1 percent above April 1959 was the smallest increase in the past 20 months.

Softwood plywood prices continued to decline in April 1960 and were 19 percent below the April 1959 level. Prepared asphalt roofing was down 16 percent, but building wire rose 18 percent and corrugated aluminum roofing was up 10 percent.

WAGE SCALES IN THE BUILDING TRADES, FIRST QUARTER 1960—Average hourly wage scales of union building trades workers rose to $3.55 by April 1, 1960, up only slightly from those at the end of 1959, but more than 4 percent ahead of those in effect on April 1, 1959. Compared with a year ago, gains within the selected trades ranged from 3.5 percent for painters to 5.4 percent for building laborers.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OUTPUT IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH—The composite materials output index at 119.4 (1947-49=100) in February 1960 remained virtually unchanged from the previous month and was 4 percent above February 1959. Seasonally adjusted, the February output index registered a 6-percent gain over January, the rise being distributed among all categories except that of iron and steel products. However, output statistics for 3 of the 5 component indexes available for March 1960 showed over-the-month decreases.

CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYMENT IN APRIL—Employment by all construction contractors totaled 2.6 million in April 1960, a rise of 12 percent above that of March 1960, but a drop of 3 percent from April 1959 employment. Seasonally adjusted April employment at 2.8 million, was up 6 percent from that of the previous month.

Detailed figures for March 1960 by type of contractor showed a 4-percent decline from February in both the building and nonbuilding segments. A slight over-the-year increase occurred in the special trades, a 16-percent rise occurring in painting and decorating employment.

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MARCH—Average weekly earnings received by employees of all construction contractors rose to $115.85 in March 1960, up 2 percent from the previous month and 5 percent from March 1959. The over-the-month increase resulted entirely from an increase in hourly earnings as average weekly hours held steady. The March 1960 rise in average hourly earnings of $.06 per hour was the largest monthly increase since December 1958. All categories of employees shared in the increase in hourly earnings, those in the special trades lagging somewhat behind those in general contract and nonbuilding construction work.

Introduction of the New Series for Housing Starts

New statistical series for housing starts have been compiled by the Bureau of the Census to replace the series previously prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and, more recently, continued by the Bureau of the Census. The initial release of the new series covers the 16-month period from January 1959-April 1960 (***Construction Reports, Housing Starts***, Series C20-11 (supplement), Bureau of the Census, Washington 25, D. C., price 10 cents). Subsequent monthly releases of the data will provide current information.

This article reproduces, almost in its entirety, the report of the Bureau of the Census releasing the initial statistics of the new housing starts series.

The new figures for total housing starts (privately and publicly owned) during the past 16-month period are summarized in the following table in comparison with the former series. Detailed data by type of structure, metropolitan-nonmetropolitan location, and region, as well as actual number and seasonally adjusted annual rates of private starts, appear in the tables on page 6. The old series are presented for the last time in ***Part B—Housing*** of this issue of ***Construction Review.***

Year and month	New series		Former series
	Total housing starts	Nonfarm housing starts	Nonfarm housing starts
	Thousands of housing units		
1959			
Total	1,553.1	1,530.9	1,378.5
January	99.2	98.3	87.0
February	99.9	98.9	94.5
March	130.7	129.4	121.0
April	155.9	154.3	142.2
May	156.0	154.3	137.0
June	153.3	152.0	136.7
July	149.7	146.7	128.8
August	142.4	142.0	129.3
September	139.9	136.0	120.3
October	123.3	121.2	105.5
November	106.5	104.3	92.5
December	96.3	93.5	83.7
1960			
January	85.5	81.4	76.3
February	89.5	88.2	76.5
March	*92.5	*91.5	*97.8
April	*117.7	*116.2	*110.4

*Preliminary.

The new series presents data for total housing starts (farm and nonfarm combined) and for nonfarm starts alone. No figures are given for farm housing starts separately, because this component of the total is subject to an extremely high sampling error. The difference between the total series and the nonfarm series would not yield a useful measure of either the level or the change of farm housing starts in any one month, nor would it provide a significant measure of period-to-period changes even over considerable periods of time.

The new series differs from the data previously published both in general level and in month-to-month movements. The level of the new series is higher than that of the former series. As a result of the changes made in the method of compilation the new series is believed to represent a much more nearly complete measurement of the number of units placed under construction. At the same time the series is broader in scope than the series which it supersedes, covering various types of new housing construction not previously included. It has also been extended to encompass Alaska and Hawaii. The upward revision of the level of the series is intended to remedy what has probably been the major source of criticism of the old series. Of equal importance, the techniques used in the new series should result in a more direct and accurate measurement of the change in actual housing starts from one month to the next. However, the month-to-month changes are subject to a somewhat higher sampling error than might be desirable for many analytical purposes, and some expansion in the samples used for collection of basic data is probably needed before a fully satisfactory measure of month-to-month changes in actual housing starts can be prepared.

The increase in the general level of the series and the change in the method of measuring month-to-month movements have resulted in figures which are not directly comparable with those of the old series for 1958 or any previous periods. Comparison of housing starts in 1959 and 1960 with starts in 1958 and earlier years would require an upward adjustment of the data for the earlier periods.

DESCRIPTION OF NEW SERIES

The new series of housing starts is designed as a comprehensive measure of the number of new housing units on which construction is started in the entire United States each month. It includes substantially all types of accommodations designed as family living quarters and constructed in new buildings. For purposes of the new series a housing start is defined as follows:

> A housing start consists of the start of construction on a new housing unit, when located within a new building which is intended primarily as a housekeeping residential building designed for nontransient occupancy. Start of construction is defined as the beginning of excavation for the foun-

dation of the building. A housing unit is defined as a single room or group of rooms intended for occupancy as separate living quarters by a family, by a group of unrelated persons living together, or by a person living alone. A housekeeping residential building is a building consisting primarily of housing units. Housing start, as here defined, excludes the start of construction on group quarters (such as dormitories, fraternity houses, nurses' homes, rooming houses, etc.) and on transient accommodations (such as transient hotels, motels, and tourist cabins and courts, etc.).

The definition includes both nonfarm and farm housing, both year-round and seasonal housing, housing of all values and all levels of quality, prefabricated housing, basement (or capped) houses, shell houses, housing built of second-hand materials, and both permanent and temporary units. Both privately owned and publicly owned housing are included.

As indicated by the definition, the series excludes group quarters, transient accommodations and the small number of family units built in primarily nonresidential buildings. The series also excludes units in structures moved from one location to another and units provided by conversion of either residential or nonresidential space to provide additional numbers of housing units. It excludes the production of mobile homes (or house trailers), which is not classified as construction.

These exclusions result in omitting from the new series only a small number of family living quarters built in ***new buildings*** (that is, in group quarters, in transient accommodations, and in nonresidential structures). However, appreciable numbers of family living quarters added to the housing supply are excluded by omitting the conversion of existing buildings--which do not constitute new construction--and by excluding the production of mobile homes, which is not classified as construction of any type.

In presenting geographic detail, the new series gives figures for four broad regions: Northeast, North Central, South and West. The composition of these regions is shown below table A-2. Alaska and Hawaii are included in the West. The distribution of housing starts between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas is based upon the revised definitions of standard metropolitan statistical areas prepared for use in the 1960 Censuses and published in 1959 by the Bureau of the Budget in ***Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas;*** the similar distribution in the old series was based upon an earlier definition of the standard metropolitan areas, as used in the 1950 Censuses.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN NEW SERIES AND OLD

As summarized above, the most readily apparent difference between the old nonfarm series and the new series for total housing starts is the higher level of the new series. For the year 1959, the annual total for the new series is 1,553,100 units, as compared with 1,378,500 units on the old (nonfarm) basis; in that year the new series is thus 174,600 units, or 13 percent above the old. While this difference in level between the old series and new is due in some part to the fact that the new series depends upon a different definition than the old, the more important reason for the difference is the more nearly complete coverage by the new data of those types of units included in both the old and the new estimates.

The major definitional change is the inclusion of farm construction in the new series, whereas the old series was intended to cover only nonfarm housing construction. The new series includes some seasonal units and some low-value units which would have been excluded from the old, and may also include some temporary units which would formerly have been omitted. The new series includes the new States of Alaska and Hawaii not covered by the old series.

The change in the scope and definition of the series apparently accounts for only about 2 1/2 percent out of the 13 percent increase in level between the old nonfarm series and the new total series in 1959. On the basis of the current sample surveys described below it is estimated that the addition resulting from inclusion of farm construction accounts for approximately 2 percent of the total. The additions brought about by the inclusion of Alaska and Hawaii amount to about one-half percent. No precise calculation can be made of the effect of other definitional changes, but they are not believed to add any significant number of units.

The major part of the change in level between the old series and the new thus results from the fact that the new series has a more nearly complete coverage. A portion of the improvement in coverage has been accomplished by including more completely the construction which takes place without a building permit in the areas where building permits are required. This increased coverage adjustment within the permit-issuing areas accounts for 3 percent of the total 13 percent change. The remaining 7 1/2 percent-- or more than half of the total change in level in 1959--reflects a more intensive coverage of new construction in the areas formerly classified as nonpermit.

A second major difference between the old series and the new is in the nature of the measurement of month-to-month change. Beginning with the figures for January 1960, the new series undertakes to make a direct measurement of the changes in actual housing starts from one month to the next. The old series, on the other hand, because of its method of compilation, did not provide a direct measurement of actual month-to-month changes in housing starts. On the contrary, that portion of the old series derived from building permits (ranging

Table 1.—New Housing Units Started *(New Series)*: Number by Type of Structure, Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan[1] Location, and Region,[2] for the United States, January 1959-April 1960

(Thousands of units)

Period	Total, private and public	Type of structure			Location		Region			
		1-family	2-family	3-family or more	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan	Northeast	North Central	South	West
	Total (including farm)									
Year: 1959	1,553.1	1,250.6	58.5	244.0	1,076.5	476.6	279.6	374.8	521.4	377.3
1st 4 months: 1959	485.7	[3]258.9	[3]12.7	[3]58.2	343.1	142.6	[3]36.1	[3]68.7	[3]119.4	[3]85.6
1960	385.2	[3]209.1	[3]11.9	[3]46.5	273.5	111.7	[3]35.6	[3]45.4	[3]105.0	[3]81.3
1959: January	99.2	76.0	3.7	19.5	75.1	24.1	15.8	20.5	35.9	27.0
February	99.9	78.9	3.8	17.2	70.6	29.3	16.5	20.0	37.9	25.5
March	130.7	104.0	5.2	21.5	90.2	40.5	23.8	28.2	45.6	33.1
April	155.9	124.0	5.8	26.1	107.2	48.7	30.0	39.0	50.7	36.2
May	156.0	125.9	5.6	24.5	106.0	50.0	28.7	39.3	48.1	39.9
June	153.3	123.7	5.7	23.9	103.1	50.2	29.7	40.1	47.9	35.6
July	149.7	124.2	5.6	19.9	102.6	47.1	27.2	39.4	50.1	33.0
August	142.4	118.1	4.9	19.4	98.4	44.0	25.1	39.9	44.8	32.6
September	139.9	114.7	5.5	19.7	93.5	46.4	24.6	35.5	48.4	31.4
October	123.3	98.7	4.8	19.8	88.7	34.6	23.1	30.1	37.9	32.2
November	106.5	85.4	4.3	16.8	74.2	32.3	20.0	23.5	37.4	25.6
December	96.3	77.0	3.6	15.7	66.9	29.4	15.1	19.3	36.7	25.2
1960: January	85.5	67.2	3.8	14.5	61.6	23.9	12.1	15.5	33.9	24.0
February	89.5	69.9	4.1	15.5	64.9	24.6	12.4	16.2	35.1	25.8
*March	92.5	72.0	4.0	16.5	66.2	26.3	11.1	13.7	36.0	31.7
*April	117.7	([4])	([4])	([4])	80.8	36.9	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])
	Nonfarm									
Year: 1959	1,530.9	1,228.4	58.5	244.0	1,075.8	455.1	279.5	367.8	506.5	377.1
1st 4 months: 1959	480.9	[3]253.7	[3]12.7	[3]58.2	343.0	137.9	[3]36.1	[3]67.4	[3]117.5	[3]85.6
1960	377.3	[3]202.7	[3]11.9	[3]46.5	272.6	104.7	[3]35.5	[3]45.4	[3]98.7	[3]81.5
1959: January	98.3	75.1	3.7	19.5	75.1	23.2	15.8	20.1	35.4	27.0
February	98.9	77.9	3.8	17.2	70.6	28.3	16.5	19.6	37.3	25.5
March	129.4	102.7	5.2	21.5	90.1	39.3	23.8	27.7	44.8	33.1
April	154.3	122.4	5.8	26.1	107.2	47.1	30.0	38.3	49.8	36.2
May	154.3	124.2	5.6	24.5	106.0	48.3	28.7	38.6	47.2	39.8
June	152.0	122.4	5.7	23.9	103.1	48.9	29.6	39.3	47.5	35.6
July	146.7	121.2	5.6	19.9	102.6	44.1	27.2	38.5	48.0	33.0
August	142.0	117.7	4.9	19.4	98.2	43.8	25.1	39.6	44.7	32.6
September	136.0	110.8	5.5	19.7	93.4	42.6	24.6	34.2	45.8	31.4
October	121.2	96.6	4.8	19.8	88.6	32.6	23.1	29.8	36.1	32.2
November	104.3	83.2	4.3	16.8	74.0	30.3	20.0	23.3	35.5	25.5
December	93.5	74.2	3.6	15.7	66.9	26.6	15.1	18.8	34.4	25.2
1960: January	81.4	63.1	3.8	14.5	61.2	20.2	11.9	15.4	30.1	24.0
February	88.2	68.6	4.1	15.5	64.5	23.7	12.5	16.2	33.7	25.8
*March	91.5	71.0	4.0	16.5	66.2	25.3	11.1	13.8	34.9	31.7
*April	116.2	([4])	([4])	([4])	80.7	35.5	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])

See footnotes at end of table 2.

Table 2.—Privately Owned New Housing Units Started *(New Series)*: Number and Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rates for the United States, January 1959–April 1960

(Thousands of units)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	First 4 months	Year
	Number of starts													
Total (including farm):														
1959	96.2	99.0	127.7	150.7	152.5	147.8	148.1	138.2	136.3	120.0	104.7	95.6	473.6	1,516.8
1960	84.2	87.2	*89.4	*116.0									*376.8	.....
Nonfarm:														
1959	95.3	97.9	126.4	149.1	150.8	146.5	145.1	137.8	132.4	117.9	102.5	92.8	468.7	1,494.5
1960	80.1	85.9	*88.4	*114.5									*368.9	
	Seasonally adjusted annual rate													
Total (including farm):														
1959	1,533	1,546	1,598	1,613	1,597	1,577	1,578	1,450	1,509	1,378	1,356	1,451	1,573	.....
1960	1,334	1,358	*1,100	*1,254									*1,262	.....
Nonfarm:														
1959	1,517	1,529	1,580	1,599	1,580	1,563	1,546	1,446	1,468	1,354	1,328	1,401	1,556	.....
1960	1,259	1,338	*1,086	*1,234									*1,229	.....

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1]Bureau of the Budget, *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, 1959. [2]Composition of regions is shown below table A-2. [3]*First 3 months*. *Preliminary. [4]Not yet available.

from 80 to 85 percent of the total) represented more nearly a measurement of the amount of construction which would have been started in a particular month if the time lag between permits and the actual start of work found in some past survey period had prevailed in the particular month in question. Since, in the past, surveys of the time lag between permit and start were infrequent, and the results introduced usually at intervals of a year or more, the major portion of the old series which was based upon building permits represented largely a kind of moving average of permits, rather than a direct measure of housing starts. By its nature the old series could not reflect specific influences operating on a particular month, such as unusually good or bad weather, sudden changes in the economic situation, shortages of materials, etc., except to the extent these conditions influenced the issuance of building permits in that month. The new series, on the other hand, is more nearly a direct measure of units started in a particular month and, therefore, will reflect these types of influence operating uniquely on any one month by itself. For this reason, it seems probable that the new series will fluctuate more sharply from one month to the next than has been true with the old series.

For 1959, the new series, like the old, is for the most part a moving average of building permits. Current monthly measurement of the time lag between permit and start was begun only with permits issued in January 1960. Estimates of starts of units authorized by permits in earlier months have been based on the same permit-start lag patterns used in the old series, with some modification to effect a more gradual transition between successive patterns and to provide a smooth tie-in with actual experience beginning in January 1960. For these reasons, the full effect of the revisions in method, as they affect the month-to-month fluctuations of the data, does not appear in the figures for 1959 presented in this report.

BREAK IN COMPARABILITY WITH EARLIER DATA

As indicated above, the new series is carried back at the present time only to January 1959. The available evidence, however, indicates that the old monthly series is too low not only in 1959 but also for the period prior to 1959, extending back one or more decades. A revision back to 1950 can be undertaken more effectively and accurately when the results of the 1960 Census of Housing, including the Survey of Components of Change, become available. At the same time, analysts might reexamine data from previous Censuses and, if necessary, prepare a revised and more nearly comparable series for earlier periods.

Information now at hand suggest that the upward revision required in at least some of the years prior to 1959 may be greater than in 1959. Specifically, the 1956 National Housing Inventory indicated that the number of new nonfarm dwelling units (excluding trailers on wheels) built between 1950 and 1956 was some 24 percent higher than the number shown by the old monthly series now being replaced. Elimination from the comparison of certain types of units not covered by either the new monthly series or the old (specifically, trailers mounted on foundations, additional units provided by conversion of newly-constructed residential buildings, and dwelling units counted by the National Housing Inventory in hotels and motels and in primarily nonresidential buildings) would apparently reduce this difference to approximately 20 percent. On the other hand, in the year 1959 the new total monthly series is only 13 percent higher than the old series; of this 13 percent perhaps 2 1/2 percent results from the inclusion of farm construction and other changes in definition, so that the difference between the two series on a comparable basis is in fact only about 10 1/2 percent, as compared with the adjusted figure of 20 percent in 1950-56 period. A small decrease in the difference between the new series and the old between the 1950-56 period on the one hand and 1959 on the other would be expected because of a change in procedure made in the old series at the end of 1956. Beginning with January 1957, the old series was raised by approximately one percent to include a partial adjustment for undercoverage in building permits.

Aside from the small item mentioned at the end of the preceding paragraph, it is not known why the new estimate of the number of starts in 1959 differs from the former series by less than was the case in the first half of the decade of the 1950's. One possibility is that the old monthly series improved its coverage after 1956 within the areas where no building permits were required. This possibility is suggested by the fact that the percentage of total housing starts reported by the old series as occurring in nonpermit areas increased from 14.4 percent in 1954 (the first year for which figures on this basis are available) to 19.0 percent in 1959. Alternatively, because of sampling error or because of the difficulty of finding all new construction, particularly in nonpermit areas, the new series may still be too low. The forthcoming results of the 1960 Census of Housing should assist in evaluating these possibilities.

DESCRIPTION OF ESTIMATING METHODS FOR PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION

The new series rests upon two estimating procedures which supplement one another. One of these methods is followed in areas in which building permits are required for residential construction, the other is applied to areas in which such permits are not issued. The separate estimates for permit-issuing areas and for non-permit areas are added to produce the final national total fig-

ures. In this general approach, the new series is similar to the old.

(a) ***Estimating methods in permit-issuing areas***

As the first step, an estimate is prepared each month of the total number of housing units authorized by building permits in the entire universe of over 10,000 permit-issuing places. This estimate is based on monthly reports from building permit issuing offices in a sample of about 3,500 permit-issuing places which account for over 90 percent of total permit-authorized housing construction. Both the list of all permit-issuing places and the monthly sample will be brought up to date from time to time. The former series was based on reports from all offices in the then-known universe of about 6,600 places.

The second step is to convert the permit estimates to starts, using current information on the time lag between permit issuance and start of construction derived from a continuing monthly survey of the actual utilization of building permits. In this survey a new sample of building permits issued is selected each month (beginning with January 1960) and information is obtained on the time at which construction is started. Currently, the sample consists of about 6,000 to 8,500 housing units for which permits are issued each month, located in about 250 permit-issuing jurisdictions. Where construction does not begin in the month of permit issuance, follow-up inquiries are made in subsequent months until the construction covered by the permit is actually started or the builder reports that he no longer plans to use the permit. The proportion of permits resulting in starts in the month of permit issuance, in the first following month, the second following month, etc., and the proportion of permits ultimately abandoned, derived from the survey of permits issued in each month are then applied month by month to the total number of housing units authorized by permits in that month to provide the basis for the estimates of total units started in permit-issuing places. In the former series, conversion of permits to starts was based on patterns of permit use derived from occasional surveys and used without change over periods generally of a year or two.

The third step is to adjust the preliminary estimate described in the preceding paragraph to take account of residential building begun in permit places for which no permits were issued. In the estimates presented in this report this undercoverage adjustment is based on data for the period 1950-56 from special tabulations of the 1956 National Housing Inventory (covering the universe of permit-issuing places as defined in 1954) combined with the results of a direct survey of permit undercoverage conducted from November 1959 through March 1960 in a sample of places which have become permit-issuing since the 1954 universe was established. In the present estimates the adjustment for undercoverage consists of raising the series for permit-authorized starts by 4.7 percent. Use of this constant adjustment will continue for some months pending the accumulation of sufficient data from a direct continuing monthly survey (begun in April 1960) of permit undercoverage in a sample of all permit areas. A partial coverage adjustment of this type was made in the former series beginning in January 1957, by assuming that the undercoverage was equal to the percentage of units for which permits were issued but never used.

(b) ***Estimating methods in nonpermit areas***

Estimates of housing starts in areas that do not require building permits for residential construction are prepared on the basis of a continuing monthly survey in these areas.

This survey is conducted in a sample of 56 large areas (standard metropolitan statistical areas, or individual counties or groups of counties), selected as the primary sampling units. In the survey, data on starts are first obtained from previously identified informed sources of information about residential construction. These informed sources include public officials (such as tax assessors, members of local governing bodies, and health and sanitary inspectors), builders, building material suppliers, lending institutions, public utilities, etc. They are requested to provide information relating to the entire nonpermit portion of the primary sampling units. Subsequently, their reports of housing starts are checked by field visit. As the final step in the field operations enumerators travel through a predesignated sub-sample of land areas within the nonpermit portion of the primary sampling units and obtain reports on all residential construction started in those areas as identified by visual inspection. The estimates are then derived by adding (i) the verified number of starts reported by the informed sources within the entire nonpermit portion of the primary sampling units to (ii) estimates of the units which the informed sources did not report, based on the proportion of under-reporting by the informed sources found in the intensive canvass by the enumerators of the subsample of land segments.

The continuing survey in nonpermit areas was begun in August 1959 and provides data on starts beginning with June 1959. Somewhat similar field surveys were used as the basis for the estimates of starts in nonpermit areas in the old series; the methods formerly applied, however, were different from those followed in the new series, particularly in the manner of using information obtained from the informed sources.

A more detailed description of the estimating methods is planned for later publication. Announcement of technical papers presenting such a descrip-

tion will be made in the C-20 *Construction Reports* of the Bureau of the Census and in *Construction Review.*

ADJUSTMENT FOR SEASONAL VARIATION

The seasonal adjustment of the new series has been based upon seasonal indexes calculated from the prior series for housing starts. This method of deriving the seasonal adjustment factors has been necessary because the new series has been available on a fully comparable basis for no more than 4 months—a period entirely inadequate for direct calculation of a seasonal index.

The seasonally adjusted annual rate for private starts (both total and nonfarm) has been obtained by making a separate seasonal adjustment of permit starts in each of four regions and of total nonpermit starts, and then adding the five individual adjusted series. The same seasonal indexes have been used for total and for nonfarm starts. For the old series, the seasonal adjustment was made by applying a single seasonal index to the national total of nonfarm starts.

Because the seasonal fluctuations of the new series may not be exactly the same as those of the old series, seasonal adjustment by the method outlined above may not provide a fully satisfactory adjusted series. Differing seasonal movements in the new series are likely to arise from several different causes. In the first place, the new series will reflect the actual time lag between permit issuance and start of construction whereas the former series did not reflect such an actual time lag but was based, in large part, on patterns of time lag between permit issuance and construction start that, with only minor exceptions, did not reflect seasonal changes. If, as seems entirely probable, there is some seasonal fluctuation in the time relationship between permit issuance and start of construction, the new series of starts in permit areas will contain an element of seasonal fluctuation not present in the old. In the second place, the permit areas as defined for the new series (consisting of over 10,000 places) are considerably more extensive than the permit places numbering 6,600 included in the old series; the newly introduced permit-issuing places may have a different seasonal movement from that evidenced by the old permit-issuing places. Similarly, the characteristics of the nonpermit areas also have been changed by reason of the shift of a number of places formerly classified as nonpermit into the permit-issuing group, and the seasonal fluctuation for the nonpermit areas remaining in the new series may be different from what it was in the old. Fortunately, these latter two sources of difficulty should tend to offset each other, at least to some degree.

Because of the breaks in comparability between the old series and the new, the seasonal adjustment applied to the new series is necessarily tentative. The seasonal indexes will, therefore, be revised on the basis of the new series as soon as adequate evidence is accumulated to justify the change and to permit the new calculation.

LIMITATIONS OF THE NEW SERIES

Although the new series apparently measures much more closely than the old the actual number of housing units started in any time period, various limitations nevertheless remain.

First, both the level of the estimates of housing starts and the measures of month-to-month changes are subject to sampling error, as described more fully below.

In the second place, it is extremely difficult to locate and report upon an activity like construction which is widely scattered and which is subject to frequent changes in location as one project is completed and another started in a different place. It is entirely possible, therefore, that the direct field survey of residential construction in nonpermit areas, even with the tighter procedures and improved techniques which are being applied, may result in some undercoverage of the actual construction in those areas. Insofar as this is the case, the new series will understate the total number of starts in the United States. Some inference as to the extent of this undercoverage, if it exists, may be derived from the 1960 Census of Housing when it becomes available. In addition, subsequent Censuses of Housing and Surveys of Components of Change will provide a continuing basis for evaluating the completeness of coverage of the monthly series.

Two further limitations, both of them of minor importance, might also be mentioned. As outlined above, the procedure which is used does not provide a precise measure of the actual changes from one month to the next in the number of units started, primarily because the adjustment for undercoverage in permit areas is not based on an estimate of coverage for each month individually. Since permit undercoverage is small in total, however, it is believed that the month-to-month change in the rate of such undercoverage cannot affect the final series to any important extent. A similar limitation upon the precise measurement of actual month-to-month changes stems from the fact that construction of some units is started in advance of the issuance of a building permit. In these cases, in the final figures for any one month in the new series, units started in the first month preceding the month in which the building permit was issued will be assigned to the correct month, but all units started two or more months prior to the month of permit issuance will be treated as if they had been started in the second preceding month. In fact, some of these latter units were started in earlier periods. Because there may be changes in the proportion started in earlier months, the measurement

of month-to-month changes in housing starts will be subject to some error arising out of this fact; again, this error is not expected to be large.

SAMPLING VARIABILITY

Since the estimates are to a considerable extent based on samples of various types they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete count had been taken using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. The standard error is primarily a measure of this sampling variability. It also partially incorporates the effect of random errors of response, enumeration and coverage but does not take into account the effect of any systematic biases due to these types of errors. The chances are about 68 out of 100 that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete count by less than the standard error. The chances are about 95 out of 100 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error and 99 out of 100 that it would be less than 2 1/2 times as large.

Final calculations of the standard errors have not yet been completed; however, it appears that the standard errors of estimate of the monthly level and of month-to-month change of the new housing starts series are of the order of three to four percent of the monthly level. More precise calculations of the standard error will be published at a later date.

The ability to measure sampling error is, of course, a fundamental characteristic of an estimate based on direct mreasurement utilizing a probability sample. The old series was based on such a direct measurement only for starts in nonpermit areas, since the figures for permit-issuing places depended upon a relatively constant pattern for translating permits into starts. For this reason, it is not relevant to make a quantitative comparison of the sampling variability of the new series with that of the old. However, it seems almost certain that the monthly deviation between the estimated number of starts and the true figure is bigger in the old series than in the new.

The size of the nonsampling error cannot be measured; some of the sources of nonsampling error, however, have been discussed in preceding paragraphs.

QUALITY OF THE ESTIMATES FOR 1959

Though figures approximately comparable with the new series have been carried back to January 1959, the data for 1959 do not reflect a full-scale application of the new methods, since the collection of the required basic data could not in all cases be carried back in the same detail to the beginning of that year. Certain approximations and projections have consequently been necessary in the estimating procedure for 1959 (and to a considerably smaller extent in the initial month or two of 1960). The element of assumption and judgment in the 1959 data is, therefore, considerably larger than in the series beginning with January 1960. The main respects in which approximations were necessary in the 1959 figures are as follows:

(a) Building permit data for the entire universe of over 10,000 places were not available monthly for the year 1959. Monthly data were available for only about 7,600 places. For the remaining approximately 2,400 places the only data available consisted of totals for the period January-August 1959. The total for these 2,400 places for the entire calendar year was estimated on the basis of these eight-month figures, and the monthly data were then estimated by assuming the same distribution by months as for the aggregate of the 7,600 places for which monthly figures were available.

(b) As indicated above, the adjustment from permits to actual starts in 1959 has been made on the basis of the same patterns of lag between permit and start which were used in the old series, though with a gradual modification after September to provide a smooth transition to the results found in the surveys of permits issued in January-March 1960. On the basis of the field surveys made several years ago, it was assumed that one percent of the units authorized by building permits were abandoned before being started. In consequence of this adjustment and this assumption, the figures for 1959 do not represent an actual measurement of starts in that year but rather a measurement of what starts would have been if the permit-lag and permit-lapse patterns found in permits issued in October 1956 and October 1957 had in fact been repeated throughout the year 1959.

(c) The new field survey of housing starts in areas where no building permits are required provides no data for the first five months of 1959. The initial enumeration, in August 1959, covered all units which were found to be under construction at that time and should, therefore, have covered substantially all of the starts made in July and probably also in June. The results of the nonpermit survey have, therefore, been used only beginning with June. For January-May 1959 it has been necessary to prepare the estimates of starts in nonpermit areas by extrapolation. The January-May figures have been estimated by assuming that the ratio of seasonally adjusted starts in nonpermit areas to those in permit areas in each of the months from January through May was the same as for the average of June, July, and August.

Highway Construction Material Requirements

Edwin L. Stern*

The latest, most comprehensive national highway construction program—initiated nearly four years ago—is now well under way and beginning to reflect appreciably on the Nation's economy. The program promises to satisfy a dire need for an adequate highway system for both civil and defense purposes. Already the highway construction program is having a far-reaching effect on industry. Each million dollars of highway construction cost (not including cost of right-of-way acquisition or engineering) results in the direct requirement for 85,000-100,000 man-hours of labor at the site of the improvement, and in the indirect requirement of at least that many man-hours for the production of materials and the manufacture of highway construction equipment.

Soon after the Federal-aid Highway and Highway Revenue Acts of 1956 were passed, the Bureau of Public Roads prepared estimates of the quantities of materials required to perform all highway construction work planned for the period from 1957-1969 (Construction Review, September 1956, pp. 5-7). These estimates were based on the premise that actual construction work on the expanded program would accelerate much sooner than it did. Originally, annual expenditures for highway construction were expected to reach a peak of $8 billion by 1960, rising steadily from a 1955 level of under $5 billion. This pattern of outlays did not materialize. Revised estimates, stretched out from 1969 to 1972, are shown in table 1 on p. 12.

Estimated material requirements are based on usage factors expressed in units of the various materials per million dollars of construction expenditures, not including the costs of right-of-way acquisition and engineering. Usage factors are derived from reports, by highway contractors, of quantities of materials used on Federal-aid highway construction projects. Factors vary somewhat from year to year principally because of fluctuations in costs and changes in the nature of projects and the types of construction. For example, if during a particular year large bridge construction predominates, the structural steel factor would be relatively high. A predominance of surfacing would result in relatively high factors for asphalt, portland cement, and aggregates. Similarly, urban construction usually reflects higher factors for structural materials, rural construction for drainage and surfacing materials.

On the basis of reports of Federal-aid highway construction projects completed during the 1954-1956 period, the usage factor for structural steel was 260 tons per $1 million of construction cost. The reports for projects completed during the years 1957-1959 show 185 tons per $1 million construction cost,—a decrease of about 29 percent. This decrease was caused partly by the greater use of prestressed concrete in highway structures.

The computed factors for reinforcing steel as reported in the same periods are 201 and 189 tons, respectively, per $1 million construction cost—a decrease of 6 percent. The portland cement factor decreased about 16 percent—from 15,400 barrels to 13,000 barrels per $1 million construction cost, and the lumber factor declined about 21 percent—from 91,000 to 72,000 board feet per $1 million construction cost. The estimates for portland cement and reinforcing steel include quantities for pavement as well as for structures. Usage of these materials in pavement has remained reasonably stable.

Actual usage of the basic materials is not necessarily decreasing to the extent indicated by the factors. For example, in concrete bridge construction an increasing number of reinforced concrete structural members are being precast commercially and delivered to job sites ready for erection. In such cases, contractors do not report the amount of portland cement, aggregates, or reinforcing steel in precast beams or girders, or the quantity of form lumber required. It is common practice for commercial precasting yards to utilize forms either of steel construction or a combination of steel and lumber, which can be used repeatedly.

Shown on p. 12 are the average material usage factors for the years 1954-56, related to the previous estimates on material requirements, and for the 1957-59 period, on which the revised material requirement estimates are based:

*Of the Office of Engineering, Bureau of Public Roads, U. S. Department of Commerce.

Material	Unit	Units used per million dollars construction cost		Percent change
		1954-56 average	1957-59 average	
Structural steel	Ton	260	185	- 29
Reinforcing steel	Ton	201	189	- 6
Corrugated pipe	Ton	32	36	+ 13
Miscellaneous steel	Ton	22	50	+ 127
Portland cement	Barrel	15,400	13,000	- 16
Bitumens	Ton	1,472	1,550	+ 2
Aggregates	Ton	106,000	108,000	- 21
Lumber	Board feet	91,000	72,000	- 14
Timber piling	Board feet	22,000	19,000	- 14
Concrete culvert	Ton	564	570	+ 1
Clay pipe and tile	Ton	16	13	- 19
Petroleum products	Gallon	151,000	150,000	- 1
Explosives	Pound	19,000	21,000	+ 11

Table 1.—Revised Estimated Material Requirements for Highway Construction in the United States, 1957-72[1]

Type of material	Unit of measure	Estimated material requirements					
		1957	1958	1959	1960	1961-72	1957-72
Steel, total	M tons	2,132	2,407	2,527	2,465	49,901	59,432
Structural steel, total	do.	857	968	1,016	991	19,424	23,256
Wide flange shapes	do.	394	445	467	456	8,936	10,698
Standard shapes	do.	180	203	213	208	4,080	4,884
Bearing piles	do.	86	97	102	99	1,941	2,325
Sheet piles	do.	26	29	31	30	582	698
Wide plates	do.	51	58	61	59	1,166	1,395
Standard plates	do.	120	136	142	139	2,719	3,256
Reinforcing steel, total[2]	do.	876	989	1,038	1,013	20,292	24,208
Bars	do.	701	791	830	810	16,234	19,366
Wire	do.	175	198	208	203	4,058	4,842
Corrugated metal pipe	do.	167	188	198	193	4,694	5,440
Other steel materials[3]	do.	232	262	275	268	5,491	6,528
Cement[4]	MM bbls	60	68	71	70	1,444	1,714
Bitumens[5]	MM tons	7	8	9	8	197	230
Aggregates, total[6]	do.	500	565	593	579	13,131	15,368
Purchased by contractors	do.	222	251	264	257	5,670	6,664
Produced by contractors	do.	278	314	329	322	7,461	8,704
Lumber	MM bd. ft.	334	377	395	386	8,164	9,656
Timber piling	do.	88	99	104	102	2,055	2,448
Concrete culvert pipe	MM tons	3	3	3	3	67	79
Clay pipe and tile	M tons	60	68	71	70	1,363	1,632
Petroleum products[7]	MM gal	695	785	824	804	17,972	21,080
Explosives	M lbs	97	110	115	113	2,557	2,992

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Public Roads. [1] Does not include maintenance and repair of highways nor construction of private roads. [2] Excludes reinforcement in concrete culvert pipe. [3] Includes steel guard rail, fences, cast iron pipe, pavement point devices, tubular piling, nails, etc. [4] Excludes cement in concrete culvert pipe. [5] Includes all liquid asphaltic materials, emulsions, and all asphaltic tars and cements. [6] Includes sand, gravel, clay gravel, slag, crushed stone, etc. Excludes aggregates in concrete culvert pipe. [7] Includes gasoline, diesel fuel, lubricating oil, grease, etc.

Manufacturers' Shipments of Cast Iron Boilers and Cast Iron Radiation, 1959, and Outlook for 1960*

Manufacturers' shipments of cast iron boilers and cast iron radiation in 1959 were valued at $90.4 million. Shipments of boilers accounted for $73.8 million, or 82 percent, and shipments of baseboard, convectors, and small and large tube radiation totaled $16.6 million, or 18 percent. This information was obtained as a part of a detailed survey of the heating industry conducted by the Building Materials Division of the Business and Defense Services Administration. The data were obtained from 19 manufacturers and represent substantially complete coverage of the industry.

Cast iron boilers and cast iron radiation are used in steam or hot water heating systems, known as wet heat systems or, more recently, as "hydronics." Wet heat systems are competitive with other heating systems such as warm air and electric heating. A comparison will be possible later this year when comprehensive data on other segments of the heating industry will be published. Historically, wet heat systems have sold best in those heavily populated areas of the United States having a long winter season. In 1959, nearly 40 percent of the reported shipments were delivered to New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—the Middle Atlantic geographic division of the United States (table 1.) The New England and East North Central Divisions together received shipments valued at $28.5 million, or 31.5 percent of total U. S. manufacturers' sales. This is the first time geographic distribution data has been available on destination of shipments.

Table 1.--Cast Iron Heating Boilers and Cast Iron Radiation Equipment: Value and Percentage Distribution by Destination of Shipments by Census Geographic Division [1]

Census geographic division	Shipments	
	Value	Percent
New England	$14,631,571	16.2
Middle Atlantic	35,503,868	39.3
East North Central	13,841,355	15.3
West North Central	4,221,657	4.7
South Atlantic	6,580,491	7.3
East South Central	1,001,865	1.1
West South Central	1,374,974	1.5
Mountain	2,663,514	2.9
Pacific (including Alaska and Hawaii)	1,933,000	2.2
Exports;* and destination of shipments not known	8,657,705	9.5
Total	*$90,410,000	100.0

*Exports were valued at $355,610. [1] Composition of divisions is shown below table A-2.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Business and Defense Services Administration, Building Materials Division.

Table 2.--Cast Iron Heating Boilers: By BTU/Hour Output Rating

BTU output rating	Number of units	Percent
0-349,000 BTU output per hour	206,931	90.9
350,000 to 750,000 BTU output per hour	13,424	5.9
Over 750,000 BTU output per hour	7,172	3.2
Total	227,527	100.0

Source: Same as table 1.

SHIPMENTS IN 1959

Sales of cast iron boilers are a major factor in the residential construction segment of the wet heat market. More than 90 percent of the 227.5 thousand cast iron boilers shipped by manufacturers in 1959 had a BTU output of less than 350,000 BTU per hour (table 2.) Included in the total were 49,000 units shipped as package boilers. A package boiler is one in which the boiler, burner, controls, and accessories are factory assembled as one unit which requires only service connections and simple wiring to be installed.

Gas-fired cast iron boilers were the most popular type shipped in 1959, closely followed by oil-fired boilers. Gas-fired boilers number 120,732, or 53.1 percent of 1959 shipments: oil-fired boilers number 101,348, or 44.5 percent. Boilers fired by solid fuel accounted for the remainder reported, except for 110 boilers for which fuel type was not designated.

Below is shown the relative importance of the four kinds of radiation equipment manufactured of cast iron:

Type of radiation	Output in thousands of BTU's per hour	Percent of total
Baseboard	1,742,877	37.4
Convectors	909,211	19.5
Small tube	1,989,624	42.6
Large tube	24,285	.5
Total	4,665,997	100.0

The cast iron heating equipment industry used substantial quantities of metal in 1959. Nearly 200 million pounds of cast iron were used in the manufacture of boilers and 10 million pounds in the production of radiation equipment.

*Prepared under the supervision of Charles P. Redick, Director, Building Materials Division, Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce.

THE 1960 OUTLOOK

The outlook for 1960 for the cast iron boiler and radiation industry is somewhat similar to that of the steel heating boiler industry (see March 1960 issue of *Construction Review*), except that steel boilers are used to a greater extent than cast iron boilers in *nonresidential* construction. Consequently, the cast iron boiler industry will feel in greater proportion the expected decline in residential construction in 1960. Although steel boiler sales will benefit from a probable substantial increase in nonresidential construction, sales of cast iron heating equipment will not be affected. However, in spite of these factors, 1960 promises to be an excellent year compared to the average for the previous decade.

STATISTICAL SERIES

Part A—Construction Put in Place

NOTE: Estimates for September, October and November 1959 reflect the results of special surveys of a sample of builders and contractors undertaken to obtain information about any effect that steel shortages may have had on construction work done in those months. Results of these surveys have been applied to the figures derived from the normal estimating procedures.

No special survey was made on the effect of the steel strike after November. In view of the resumption of steel production in November, it was assumed that shortages of steel for construction purposes continued after November but that these shortages were not so great as during November and that these continued shortages resulted in less curtailment of construction activity. It was further assumed that the degree of curtailment of construction activity for each type of construction would decline from the November level to zero in one, two, or three months, dependent on the degree of curtailment shown for that type of construction in November.

With the exception of the special surveys mentioned above, these monthly estimates are not based on direct measurements. Primarily, they are derived by applying standard progress patterns (which reflect normal seasonal movements) to the value of contracts awarded prior to the current month. The estimates do not reflect the effects of the varying number of working days in different months, nor of special conditions influencing the volume of activity in any given month, such as unusual weather, overtime, postponements, and—except when special surveys are made—materials shortages and work stoppages.

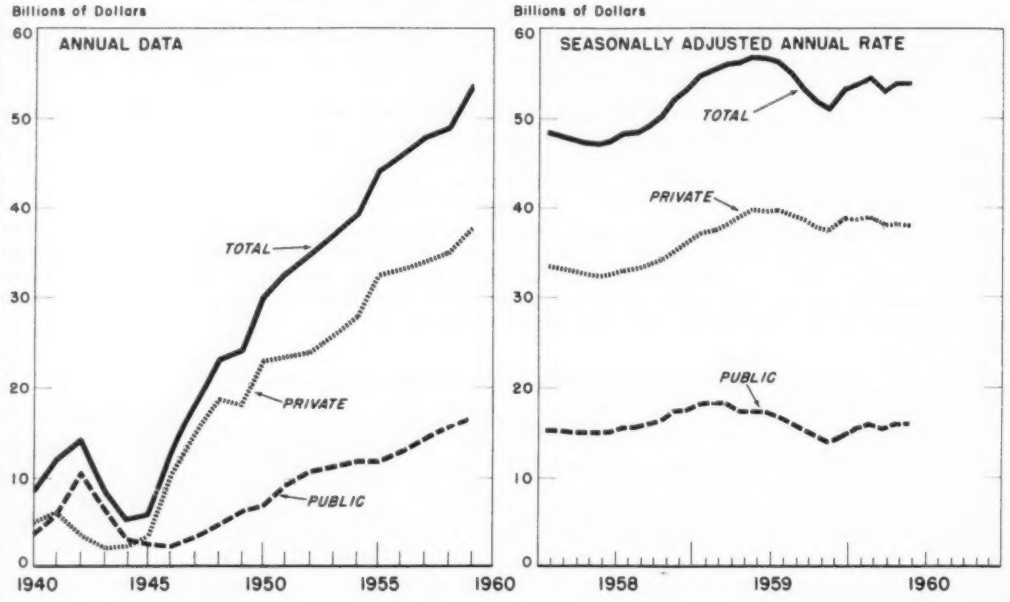
Table A-1: New Construction Put in Place: Current Month, by Type of Construction

Type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*						Percent change		
	1960			1959	First 5 months		May 1960 from		First 5 months, 1959-60
	May	Apr.	Mar.	May	1960	1959	Apr-1960	May 1959	
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	**4,535**	r4,131	r3,762	**4,755**	**19,596**	**20,097**	**+10**	**-5**	**-2**
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	**3,168**	r2,944	r2,774	**3,287**	**14,194**	**14,056**	**+8**	**-4**	**+1**
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	1,747	r1,624	r1,483	1,972	7,678	8,178	+8	-11	-6
New dwelling units	1,248	r1,190	r1,121	1,473	5,722	6,323	+5	-15	-10
Additions and alterations	425	r365	r294	438	1,607	1,567	+16	-3	+3
Nonhousekeeping	74	69	68	61	349	288	+7	+21	+21
Nonresidential buildings	770	736	745	687	3,771	3,230	+5	+12	+17
Industrial	206	207	213	154	1,053	783	-1	+34	+34
Commercial	324	300	305	320	1,553	1,407	+8	+1	+10
Office buildings and warehouses	168	161	162	159	828	770	+4	+6	+8
Stores, restaurants, and garages	156	139	143	161	725	637	+12	-3	+14
Other nonresidential buildings	240	229	227	213	1,165	1,040	+5	+13	+12
Religious	77	75	74	71	381	348	+5	+11	+9
Educational	46	45	45	41	230	217	+2	+12	+6
Hospital and institutional	46	46	47	46	236	227	0	0	+4
Social and recreational	53	47	44	41	231	180	+13	+29	+28
Miscellaneous	18	16	17	14	87	68	+13	+29	+28
Farm construction	143	125	113	155	585	598	+14	-8	-2
Public utilities	485	r440	r414	458	2,058	1,983	+10	+6	+4
Telephone and telegraph	107	r92	r92	81	426	358	+16	+32	+19
Other public utilities[1]	378	348	322	377	1,632	1,625	+9	(2)	(2)
All other private	23	19	19	15	102	67	+21	+53	+52
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**1,367**	r1,187	r988	**1,468**	**5,402**	**6,041**	**+15**	**-7**	**-11**
Residential buildings	62	r60	57	92	293	474	+3	-33	-38
Nonresidential buildings	397	r375	331	385	1,734	1,821	+6	+3	-5
Industrial	34	r33	29	30	160	146	+3	+13	+10
Educational	235	r222	199	227	1,034	1,094	+6	+4	-5
Hospital and institutional	35	34	31	38	157	157	+3	-8	-9
Administrative and service	52	r47	37	51	204	234	+11	+2	-13
Other nonresidential buildings	41	39	35	39	179	175	+5	+5	+2
Military facilities	92	r90	r86	144	404	561	+2	-36	-28
Highways	516	390	265	549	1,701	1,963	32	-6	-13
Sewer and water systems	128	r123	117	122	585	549	+4	+5	+7
Sewer	77	r75	72	74	358	339	+3	+4	+6
Water	51	r48	45	48	227	210	+6	+6	+8
Public service enterprises	50	43	37	49	197	172	+16	+2	+15
Conservation and development	105	r91	82	105	418	410	+15	0	+2
All other public	17	15	13	22	70	91	+13	-23	-23

Source: Departments of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
[1] Includes data for railroads which were formerly shown separately.
[2] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.
r Revised.

Chart 1.

New Construction Put in Place



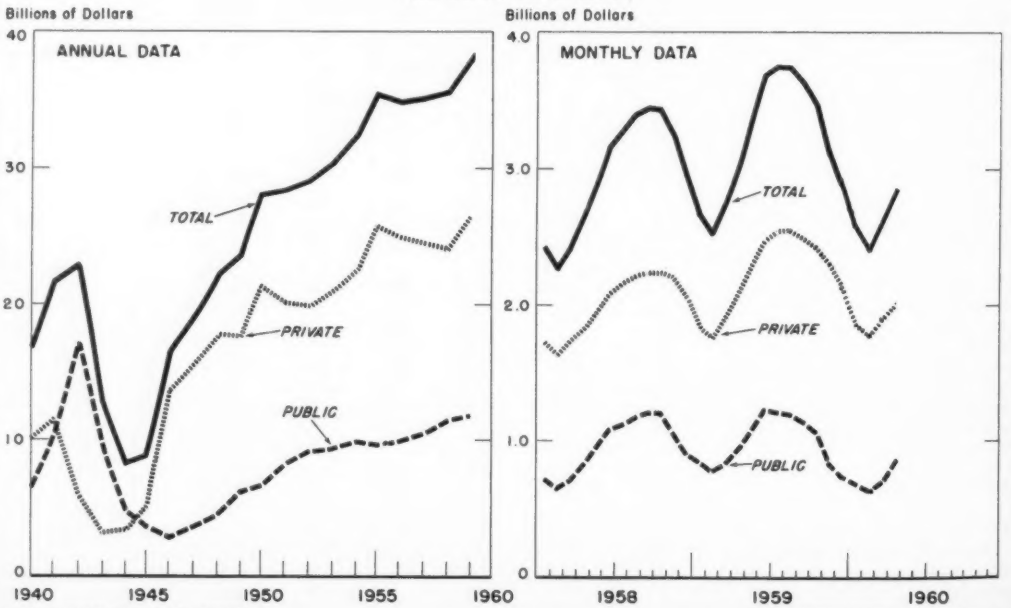
SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 60-10-A

Chart 2.

New Construction Put in Place

(In 1947-49 Prices)



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 60-10-B

Table A-2: New Construction Put in Place: Recent Monthly Trend, by Type of Construction

(Value, in millions of dollars)

Type of construction	1959											1960	
	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	**3,506**	**3,840**	**4,284**	**4,755**	**5,160**	**5,258**	**5,265**	**5,102**	**4,880**	**4,421**	**4,075**	**3,686**	**3,482**
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	**2,474**	**2,714**	**2,999**	**3,287**	**3,523**	**3,647**	**3,657**	**3,574**	**3,460**	**3,302**	**3,062**	**2,712**	**2,596**
Residential bldgs. (nonfarm)	1,374	1,562	1,799	1,972	2,096	2,151	2,134	2,105	2,036	1,904	1,718	1,476	1,348
New dwelling units	1,080	1,230	1,370	1,473	1,583	1,625	1,622	1,619	1,565	1,457	1,322	1,140	1,023
Additions and alterations	238	276	372	438	448	458	441	416	403	378	324	266	257
Nonhousekeeping	56	56	57	61	65	68	71	70	68	69	72	70	68
Nonresidential buildings	636	625	627	687	762	801	811	773	770	790	789	757	763
Industrial	160	154	150	154	161	167	175	166	171	185	200	209	218
Commercial	268	270	276	320	364	379	369	352	348	354	341	310	314
Office buildings and warehouses	154	149	150	159	165	172	178	171	168	170	174	171	166
Stores, restaurants, and garages	114	121	126	161	199	207	191	181	180	184	167	139	148
Other nonresidential bldgs.	208	201	201	213	237	255	267	255	251	251	248	238	231
Religious	70	67	67	71	79	85	89	86	84	83	81	78	77
Educational	45	42	41	41	42	44	46	44	45	46	48	48	46
Hospital & institutional	45	45	45	46	48	49	50	48	48	49	49	49	48
Social and recreational	34	34	36	41	50	54	55	52	50	49	48	44	43
Miscellaneous	14	13	12	14	18	23	27	25	24	24	22	19	17
Farm construction	103	115	131	155	173	187	197	183	155	136	121	101	103
Public utilities	349	399	429	458	475	489	496	493	477	449	411	356	363
Telephone and telegraph	64	75	78	81	83	84	78	88	87	85	72	64	71
Other public utilities [1]	285	324	351	377	392	405	418	405	390	364	339	292	292
All other private	12	13	13	15	17	19	19	20	22	23	23	22	19
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**1,032**	**1,126**	**1,285**	**1,468**	**1,637**	**1,611**	**1,608**	**1,528**	**1,420**	**1,119**	**1,013**	**974**	**886**
Residential buildings	97	96	95	92	88	77	69	67	63	59	61	57	57
Nonresidential buildings	326	366	385	385	408	406	412	380	368	321	320	326	305
Industrial	28	29	30	30	32	29	30	27	33	34	33	35	29
Educational	197	218	229	227	242	245	239	222	217	185	191	196	182
Hospital and institutional	29	37	38	38	39	38	40	36	35	32	30	29	28
Administrative & service	42	47	50	51	52	50	57	51	44	36	35	34	34
Other nonresidential bldgs.	30	35	38	39	43	44	46	44	39	34	31	32	32
Military facilities	91	100	119	144	159	127	133	129	117	109	98	80	56
Highways	319	328	419	549	654	678	656	625	568	370	286	280	250
Sewer and water systems	96	110	116	122	127	135	142	138	128	120	116	113	104
Sewer	60	68	71	74	78	84	88	86	79	74	73	70	64
Water	36	42	45	48	49	51	54	52	49	46	43	43	40
Public service enterprises	25	31	39	49	54	63	68	63	54	45	37	35	32
Conservation & development	63	78	91	105	126	105	107	106	105	80	82	70	70
All other public	15	17	21	22	21	20	21	20	17	15	13	13	12

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Includes data for railroads which were formerly shown separately.

COMPOSITION OF REGIONS AND GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS

NORTHEAST

1. *New England*
   Connecticut
   Maine
   Massachusetts
   New Hampshire
   Rhode Island
   Vermont
2. *Middle Atlantic*
   New Jersey
   New York
   Pennsylvania

NORTH CENTRAL

3. *E. N. Central*
   Illinois
   Indiana
   Michigan
   Ohio
   Wisconsin
4. *W. N. Central*
   Iowa
   Kansas
   Minnesota
   Missouri
   Nebraska
   North Dakota
   South Dakota

SOUTH

5. *S. Atlantic*
   Delaware
   Dist. of Col.
   Florida
   Georgia
   Maryland
   N. Carolina
   S. Carolina
   Virginia
   W. Virginia
6. *E. S. Central*
   Alabama
   Kentucky
   Mississippi
   Tennessee
7. *W. S. Central*
   Arkansas
   Louisiana
   Oklahoma
   Texas

WEST

8. *Mountain*
   Arizona
   Colorado
   Idaho
   Montana
   Nevada
   New Mexico
   Utah
   Wyoming
9. *Pacific*
   California
   Oregon
   Washington

NONFARM POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN 1950

NORTHEAST—29.5 percent. *NORTH CENTRAL*—29.0 percent. *SOUTH*—27.7 percent. *WEST*—13.8 percent.

Table A-3: New Construction Put in Place: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate, by Type of Construction

(Value, in millions of dollars)

Type of construction	Seasonally adjusted annual rate							Annual total	
	1959		1960						
	May	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	1958	1959
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	**56,556**	**51,972**	**53,868**	**54,252**	r**54,264**	r**53,916**	**53,856**	**48,903**	**54,258**
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	**39,552**	**37,728**	**38,532**	**38,760**	r**38,592**	r**38,172**	**38,052**	**33,491**	**38,281**
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	23,772	21,120	21,648	21,348	r21,312	r21,132	20,988	18,047	22,322
Nonresidential buildings	8,592	9,228	9,564	9,996	9,756	9,648	9,624	8,675	8,726
Industrial	1,884	2,352	2,436	2,616	2,580	2,532	2,520	2,382	2,008
Commercial	4,008	3,972	4,140	4,356	4,128	4,068	4,056	3,589	3,914
Office buildings and warehouses	1,992	1,992	2,136	2,160	2,136	2,100	2,100	2,013	1,968
Stores, restaurants, and garages	2,016	1,980	2,004	2,196	1,992	1,968	1,956	1,576	1,946
Other nonresidential buildings	2,700	2,904	2,988	3,024	3,048	3,048	3,048	2,704	2,804
Farm construction	1,692	1,932	1,644	1,596	1,596	1,584	1,560	1,475	1,750
Public utilities	5,340	5,136	5,340	5,520	r5,652	r5,568	5,640	5,105	5,273
All other private	156	312	336	300	276	240	240	189	210
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**17,004**	**14,244**	**15,336**	**15,492**	r**15,672**	r**15,744**	**15,804**	**15,412**	**15,977**
Residential buildings	1,128	708	696	732	756	r756	756	846	958
Nonresidential buildings	4,584	4,164	4,308	4,452	4,284	r4,524	4,728	4,653	4,436
Military facilities	1,728	1,332	1,140	924	r1,380	r1,296	1,104	1,402	1,433
Highways	6,156	4,572	5,796	5,772	5,784	r5,772	5,784	5,500	5,800
Sewer and water systems	1,416	1,536	1,536	1,536	1,500	r1,488	1,488	1,387	1,455
Sewer	888	924	960	948	936	r924	924	836	901
Water	528	612	576	588	564	r564	564	551	554
Public service enterprises	552	588	552	612	552	552	564	451	556
Conservation and development	1,212	1,140	1,092	1,236	1,236	r1,188	1,212	1,019	1,121
All other public	228	204	216	228	180	168	168	154	218

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. rRevised.

Table A-4: New Construction Put in Place: Value in 1947-49 Prices, by Type of Construction

(Millions of dollars)

Type of construction	1959		1960				Annual total				
	Apr.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
TOTAL NEW CONSTRUCTION	**3,055**	**2,828**	**2,556**	**2,406**	r**2,605**	**2,874**	**35,334**	**34,681**	**34,944**	**35,418**	**38,436**
PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION	**2,110**	**2,107**	**1,864**	**1,773**	r**1,901**	**2,015**	**25,661**	**24,805**	**24,469**	**23,964**	**26,674**
Residential buildings (nonfarm)	1,319	1,237	1,061	965	r1,064	1,164	15,078	13,648	12,903	13,555	16,232
Nonresidential buildings	427	529	507	508	r499	490	6,007	6,594	6,805	6,046	5,897
Industrial	104	138	144	148	r146	142	1,941	2,306	2,506	1,679	1,389
Office buildings & warehouses	103	118	115	111	r109	108	1,054	1,294	1,389	1,417	1,341
Stores, restaurants, & garages	85	110	91	97	94	91	1,472	1,441	1,186	1,085	1,297
Other nonresidential buildings	135	163	157	152	150	149	1,540	1,553	1,724	1,865	1,870
Farm construction	100	90	75	77	84	93	1,344	1,252	1,249	1,150	1,320
Public utilities	256	238	208	212	r243	257	3,119	3,230	3,384	3,096	3,101
All other private	8	13	13	11	11	11	113	81	128	117	124
PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	**945**	**721**	**692**	**633**	r**704**	**859**	**9,673**	**9,876**	**10,475**	**11,454**	**11,762**
Residential buildings	70	44	41	41	41	43	213	225	383	637	701
Nonresidential buildings	262	212	215	201	218	246	3,274	3,017	3,193	3,214	2,971
Industrial	21	23	24	20	20	23	588	339	333	289	252
Educational	155	126	129	120	131	145	1,888	1,891	2,003	1,982	1,760
Hospital and institutional	26	20	19	18	20	22	232	220	250	267	281
Other nonresidential buildings	60	43	43	43	47	56	566	567	607	676	678
Military facilities	86	70	57	40	r61	64	1,063	1,059	955	1,028	1,032
Highways	367	250	244	225	239	349	3,633	3,851	4,146	4,731	5,088
Sewer and water systems	70	68	66	60	68	71	769	859	865	857	863
Public service enterprises	22	21	20	18	21	24	157	240	232	261	312
Conservation and development	55	48	41	41	48	53	497	556	625	633	665
All other public	13	8	8	7	8	9	67	69	76	93	130

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. rRevised.

Table A-5: New Public Construction Put in Place, by Source of Funds, Ownership, and Type of Construction

Source of funds, ownership, and type of construction	Value (*in millions of dollars*)								Percent change		
	1959	1960					First 5 months		May 1960 from		First 5 months, 1959-60
	May	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	1959	1960	May 1959	Apr. 1960	
TOTAL PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	1,468	974	886	r988	r1,187	1,367	6,041	5,402	-7	+15	-11
Federal funds	604	337	306	r354	r407	476	2,375	1,880	-21	+17	-21
Direct Federal	356	224	195	r234	r259	283	1,478	1,195	-21	+9	-19
Federal grants-in-aid[1]	248	113	111	120	r148	193	897	685	-22	+30	-24
State and local funds	864	637	580	634	r780	891	3,666	3,522	+3	+14	-4
FEDERALLY OWNED	356	224	195	r234	r259	283	1,478	1,195	-21	+9	-19
Residential buildings	51	24	23	24	25	26	255	122	-49	+4	-52
Nonresidential buildings	51	51	46	44	r53	57	250	251	+12	+8	(2)
Industrial	30	35	29	29	r33	34	146	160	+13	+3	+10
Educational	1	1	1	1	1	2	7	6	+100	+100	-14
Hospital	5	4	4	4	r4	5	20	21	0	+25	+5
Administrative and service	12	8	9	8	r12	13	65	50	+8	+8	-23
Other nonresidential	3	3	3	2	3	3	12	14	0	0	+17
Military facilities	144	80	56	r86	r90	92	561	404	-36	+2	-28
Highways	14	8	8	8	12	16	46	52	+14	+33	+13
Conservation and development	92	59	60	70	r77	89	352	355	-3	+16	+1
All other federally owned	4	2	2	2	2	3	14	11	-25	+50	-21
STATE AND LOCALLY OWNED	1,112	750	691	754	r928	1,084	4,563	4,207	-3	+17	-8
Residential buildings	41	33	34	33	r35	36	219	171	-12	+3	-22
Nonresidential buildings	334	275	259	287	r322	340	1,571	1,483	+2	+6	-6
Educational	226	195	181	198	r221	233	1,087	1,028	+3	+5	-5
Hospital	33	25	24	27	r30	30	152	136	-9	0	-11
Administrative and service	39	26	25	29	35	39	169	154	0	+11	-9
Other nonresidential	36	29	29	33	36	38	163	165	+6	+6	+1
Highways	535	272	242	257	378	500	1,917	1,649	-7	+32	-14
Sewer and water systems	122	113	104	117	r123	128	549	585	+5	+4	+7
Sewer	74	70	64	72	r75	77	339	358	+4	+3	+6
Water	48	43	40	45	r48	51	210	227	+6	+6	+8
All other State and locally owned	80	57	52	60	70	80	307	319	0	+14	+4

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Construction programs currently receiving Federal grants-in-aid cover highways, schools, hospitals, airports, and miscellaneous community facilities. [2] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.
r Revised.

Part B--Housing

Table B-1: New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Ownership, Location, and Type of Structure

Period	Total	Ownership		Location[1]		Type of structure			
		Private	Public	Metropolitan	Nonmetropolitan	1-family houses	Units in 2-or-more family structures		
							All	2-4 family	5-or-more family
	NUMBER OF NEW DWELLING UNITS *(in thousands)*								
Year: 1951	1,091.3	1,020.1	71.2	776.8	314.5	900.1	191.2	(2)	(2)
1952	1,127.0	1,068.5	58.5	794.9	332.1	942.5	184.5	(2)	(2)
1953	1,103.8	1,068.3	35.5	803.5	300.3	937.8	166.0	(2)	(2)
1954	1,220.4	1,201.7	18.7	896.7	323.5	1,077.9	142.5	51.9	90.6
1955	1,328.9	1,309.5	19.4	975.8	353.1	1,194.4	134.5	49.2	85.3
1956	1,118.1	1,093.9	24.2	779.8	338.3	989.7	128.4	46.4	82.0
1957	1,041.9	992.8	49.1	699.7	342.2	872.7	169.2	51.8	117.4
1958	1,209.4	1,141.5	67.9	827.0	382.4	975.1	234.3	62.9	171.4
1959	1,378.5	1,342.8	35.7	946.1	432.4	1,094.6	283.9	78.8	205.1
First 4 months, 1959	444.7	433.1	11.6	301.7	143.0	344.2	100.5	26.1	74.4
First 4 months, 1960	361.0	352.8	8.2	240.7	120.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1959: April	142.2	137.4	4.8	97.0	45.2	110.1	32.1	7.9	24.2
May	137.0	133.5	3.5	94.1	42.9	109.3	27.7	7.4	20.3
June	136.7	131.1	5.6	93.1	43.6	109.5	27.2	8.0	19.2
July	128.8	127.2	1.6	88.3	40.5	106.5	22.3	6.2	16.1
August	129.3	125.1	4.2	86.0	43.3	107.2	22.1	6.3	15.8
September	120.3	116.9	3.4	82.7	37.6	96.5	23.8	7.2	16.6
October	105.5	102.2	3.3	75.3	30.2	84.7	20.8	6.6	14.2
November	92.5	90.7	1.8	65.5	27.0	72.5	20.0	5.9	14.1
December	83.7	83.0	0.7	59.4	24.3	64.2	19.5	5.1	14.4
1960: January	76.3	75.0	1.3	53.3	23.0	58.5	17.8	5.3	12.5
February	r76.5	r74.2	r2.3	r53.4	r23.1	59.6	16.9	4.8	12.1
March	r97.8	r94.7	r3.1	r64.3	r33.5	76.1	21.7	6.4	15.3
April	110.4	108.9	1.5	69.7	40.7	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
	Percent change								
First 4 months, 1959-60	-18.8	-20.4	-29.3	-20.2	-15.9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mar.-Apr. 1960	-11.4	-13.0	-51.6	+ 8.4	+21.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
April 1959-60	-22.4	-20.7	-68.8	-28.1	-10.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
	PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Year: 1951	100	93.5	6.5	71.2	28.8	82.5	17.5	.....	.....
1952	100	94.8	5.2	70.5	29.5	83.6	16.4	.....	.....
1953	100	96.8	3.2	72.8	27.2	85.0	15.0	.....	.....
1954	100	98.5	1.5	73.5	26.5	88.3	11.7	4.3	7.4
1955	100	98.5	1.5	73.4	26.6	89.9	10.1	3.7	6.4
1956	100	97.8	2.2	69.7	30.3	88.5	11.5	4.2	7.3
1957	100	95.3	4.7	67.2	32.8	83.8	16.2	5.0	11.2
1958	100	94.4	5.6	68.4	31.6	80.6	19.4	5.2	14.2
1959	100	97.4	2.6	68.6	31.4	79.4	20.6	5.7	14.9
First 4 months, 1959	100	97.4	2.6	67.8	32.2	77.4	22.6	5.9	16.7
First 4 months, 1960	100	97.7	2.3	66.7	33.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
1959: April	100	96.6	3.4	68.2	31.8	77.4	22.6	5.6	17.0
May	100	97.4	2.6	68.7	31.3	79.8	20.2	5.4	14.8
June	100	95.9	4.1	68.1	31.9	80.1	20.0	5.9	14.1
July	100	98.8	1.2	68.6	31.4	82.7	17.3	4.8	12.5
August	100	96.8	3.2	66.5	33.5	82.9	17.1	4.9	12.2
September	100	97.2	2.8	68.7	31.3	80.2	19.8	6.0	13.8
October	100	96.9	3.1	71.4	28.6	80.3	19.7	6.3	13.4
November	100	98.1	1.9	70.8	29.2	78.4	21.6	6.4	15.2
December	100	99.2	0.8	71.0	29.0	76.7	23.3	6.1	17.2
1960: January	100	98.3	1.7	69.9	30.1	76.7	23.3	6.9	16.4
February	100	r97.0	r3.0	r69.8	r30.2	77.9	22.1	6.3	15.8
March	100	r96.8	r3.2	r65.7	r34.3	77.8	22.2	6.6	15.6
April	100	98.6	1.4	63.1	36.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Annual data for metropolitan-nonmetropolitan areas not available before 1950; monthly data not available before January 1953. Data by urban and rural-nonfarm classification for 1920-53 available upon request. [2] Not available prior to January 1954. Tabulations showing the number of units in 2-family and 3-or-more family structures for 1920-1953 available upon request. [3] Not yet available. r Revised.

Table B-2: New Private Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started: Seasonally Adjusted Annual Rate

Year	Number of new dwelling units *(in thousands)*											
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1948.....	928	813	950	1,027	997	993	975	897	863	802	806	813
1949.....	800	779	803	892	911	935	964	1,028	1,092	1,149	1,244	1,266
1950.....	1,310	1,300	1,405	1,382	1,457	1,482	1,468	1,486	1,271	1,142	1,107	1,292
1951.....	1,360	1,171	1,071	975	984	941	918	961	1,054	1,012	970	973
1952.....	1,001	1,112	1,072	1,028	1,029	1,016	1,080	1,066	1,101	1,131	1,104	1,097
1953.....	1,104	1,092	1,128	1,134	1,083	1,071	1,036	1,007	1,029	1,034	1,068	1,039
1954.....	1,051	1,100	1,103	1,116	1,102	1,180	1,220	1,226	1,273	1,275	1,376	1,443
1955.....	1,410	1,324	1,349	1,363	1,381	1,372	1,316	1,311	1,285	1,214	1,176	1,174
1956.....	1,195	1,127	1,094	1,157	1,146	1,091	1,070	1,136	1,008	1,052	1,027	1,020
1957.....	962	935	933	962	994	995	1,015	1,056	1,012	1,020	1,009	1,000
1958.....	1,020	915	918	983	1,039	1,057	1,174	1,228	1,255	1,303	1,427	1,432
1959.....	1,364	1,403	1,403	1,434	1,370	1,368	1,375	1,340	1,323	1,180	1,210	1,330
1960.....	r 1,216	1,115	r 1,125	1,135								

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. r Revised.

Chart 3.

Housing Starts (Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted)

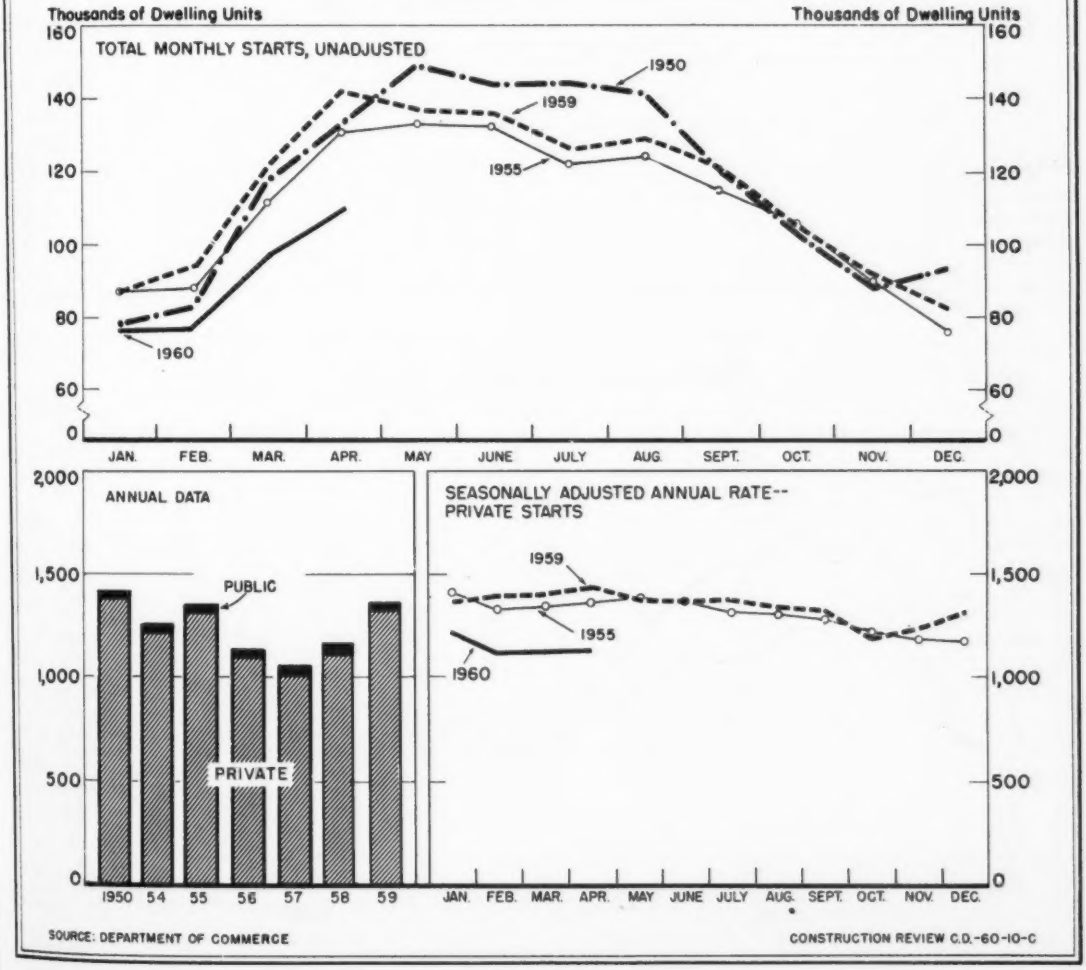


Table B-3: New Private 1-Family Houses Started: Average Construction Cost

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
	AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION COST												
1948	$7,250	$7,450	$7,550	$7,775	$7,950	$8,050	$8,050	$8,100	$7,900	$7,825	$7,900	$7,900	$7,850
1949	7,650	7,525	7,450	7,500	7,650	7,675	7,525	7,650	7,725	7,675	7,675	7,625	7,625
1950	7,625	7,850	8,225	8,450	8,450	8,750	8,875	9,125	8,900	9,200	9,075	9,200	8,675
1951	9,100	9,250	9,175	9,325	9,475	9,475	9,400	9,300	9,450	9,225	9,250	9,125	9,300
1952	9,050	9,275	9,350	9,550	9,575	9,675	9,500	9,425	9,600	9,525	9,550	9,525	9,475
1953	9,400	9,600	9,800	10,000	9,900	10,000	10,125	10,175	10,200	10,175	9,975	10,000	9,950
1954	9,750	9,800	10,075	10,600	10,850	10,750	10,850	10,750	10,675	10,800	10,850	11,075	10,625
1955	10,575	11,125	11,250	11,250	11,400	11,400	11,475	11,425	11,525	11,575	11,575	11,625	11,350
1956	11,325	11,750	12,150	12,275	12,300	12,300	12,375	12,275	12,325	12,425	12,675	12,350	12,225
1957	12,600	12,800	12,950	13,025	13,250	13,150	13,050	12,925	13,075	13,375	13,000	12,925	13,025
1958	12,775	12,875	13,000	13,100	13,150	13,025	13,025	12,550	12,925	13,125	12,925	12,800	12,950
1959	12,450	12,300	13,250	13,650	13,750	13,725	13,550	13,600	13,700	13,800	13,700	13,450	13,445
1960	r13,600	13,650											
	Percent change, 1959 to 1960												
	r + 9.3	+ 11.0											

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. r Revised.

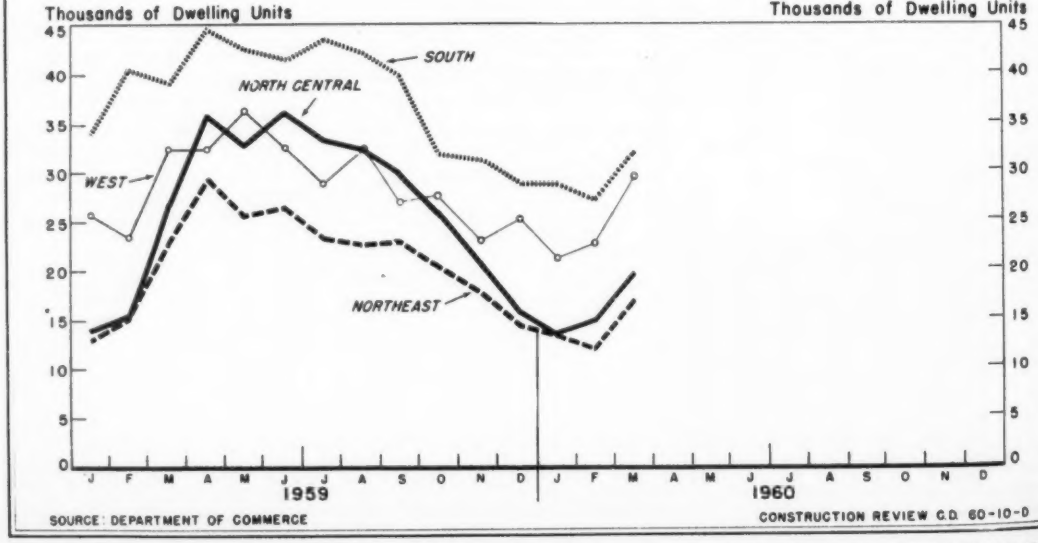
Table B-4: New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Region[1]

Region	Number of new dwelling units *(in thousands)*														Percent change, 1959-1960	
	1959							1960			First 2 mos.		First 3 mos.			
	Feb.	Mar.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	1959	1960	1959	1960	First 2 mos.	First 3 mos.
TOTAL	94.5	121.0	129.3	120.3	105.5	92.5	83.7	76.3	76.5	97.8	181.5	152.8	302.5	250.6	- 15.8	- 17.2
Northeast	15.1	22.9	22.7	22.9	20.3	17.7	14.3	13.2	11.9	16.8	28.1	25.1	51.0	41.9	- 10.7	- 17.8
North Central	15.4	26.7	32.2	29.9	25.7	20.6	15.6	13.3	14.9	19.5	29.5	28.2	56.2	47.7	- 4.4	- 15.1
South	40.6	39.1	42.0	39.8	31.9	31.1	28.7	28.6	27.0	32.0	74.7	55.6	113.8	87.6	- 26.6	- 23.0
West	23.4	32.3	32.4	27.7	27.6	23.1	25.1	21.2	22.7	29.5	49.2	43.9	81.5	73.4	- 10.8	- 9.9

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table A-2.

Chart 4.

Housing Starts, By Region



(NOTICE: The series, "New Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started in Selected States" has been discontinued. These data were formerly published in Table B-5.)

Table B-6: New Private Dwelling Units: Volume in Successive Stages of FHA and VA Programs

Period	Number *(in thousands)* of new dwelling units in--								Percent of total private starts under inspection of--	
	FHA applications		VA appraisal requests	Starts under inspection of--		FHA mortgages insured		VA loans closed		
	Total	Excluding Capehart [1]		FHA	VA	Total	Excluding Capehart [1]		FHA	VA
Year: 1955	314.9	313.5	620.8	276.7	392.9	139.8	139.8	387.6	21	30
1956	227.6	219.4	401.5	189.3	270.7	116.2	110.9	313.5	17	25
1957	266.1	229.7	159.4	168.4	128.3	118.0	92.6	218.8	17	13
1958	434.1	395.9	234.2	295.4	102.1	198.7	157.0	94.0	26	9
1959	440.8	420.9	234.0	330.7	109.3	244.0	227.8	145.3	25	8
1959: April	46.9	45.4	18.9	33.5	11.0	20.9	19.7	12.8	24	8
May	44.8	41.4	20.7	34.4	10.3	20.7	18.6	11.6	26	8
June	72.0	62.7	27.2	34.8	11.0	21.3	20.5	11.7	27	8
July	32.3	31.6	26.1	31.7	10.6	21.4	19.2	11.9	25	8
August	27.8	27.8	21.2	31.3	9.9	21.0	17.5	10.6	25	8
September	30.5	29.3	17.9	29.8	10.0	21.2	19.4	11.0	25	9
October	27.3	27.3	16.7	26.8	9.4	21.0	20.1	11.5	26	9
November	21.5	21.5	12.2	20.3	7.9	20.7	18.0	10.9	22	9
December	27.1	27.1	11.1	20.0	6.4	18.8	18.8	12.1	24	8
1960: January	22.5	22.0	11.2	15.9	4.1	18.5	18.2	10.2	21	5
February	24.8	24.6	12.9	17.7	4.8	17.4	17.4	9.1	24	6
March	34.2	34.2	12.9	21.9	5.2	17.5	16.8	9.4	23	5
April	30.0	28.0	13.7	25.4	7.3	15.0	14.7	8.3	23	7
First 4 months:										
1959	157.5	152.3	80.9	103.3	33.8	77.9	75.6	54.0	24	8
1960	111.5	108.8	50.6	80.9	21.3	68.4	67.1	37.0	23	6
Percent change, 1959 to 1960	-29.2	-28.6	-37.5	-21.7	-36.9	-12.2	-11.3	-31.5	.....	.....

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Housing and Home Finance Agency (FHA) and the Veterans Administration. [1] Excludes units under the armed services (Capehart) housing program, which are classified as public and whose inspection while under construction is under the auspices of the Department of Defense. [2] Not yet available.

Table B-7: Nonfarm Mortgage Recordings of $20,000 or Less: Number and Average Amount, and Total Amount by Type of Lender

Period	Total number *(in thousands)*	Average amount *(dollars)*	Total amount *(in millions of dollars)* recorded by--						
			All lenders	Savings and loan associations	Insurance companies	Commercial banks	Mutual savings banks	Individuals	All other lenders
Year: 1955	3,913	7,279	28,484	10,452	1,932	5,617	1,858	3,362	5,265
1956	3,602	7,521	27,088	9,532	1,799	5,458	1,824	3,558	4,917
1957	3,246	7,469	24,244	9,217	1,472	4,264	1,430	3,554	4,307
1958	3,441	7,959	27,388	10,516	1,460	5,204	1,640	3,435	5,133
1959	3,782	8,522	32,235	13,094	1,523	5,832	1,780	3,946	6,060
First 3 mos., 1959	855	8,406	7,183	2,794	343	1,373	348	902	1,423
First 3 mos., 1960	793	8,362	6,634	2,619	329	1,061	323	990	1,312
1959: March	307	8,418	2,586	1,059	116	492	112	318	489
April	326	8,513	2,776	1,148	115	553	125	333	502
May	326	8,488	2,768	1,151	112	534	140	339	492
June	342	8,687	2,974	1,261	120	543	168	338	544
July	357	8,673	3,100	1,286	138	562	187	367	560
August	334	8,584	2,871	1,203	137	505	167	336	522
September	330	8,578	2,834	1,184	136	481	172	340	521
October	329	8,501	2,799	1,152	146	463	167	349	522
November	288	8,476	2,442	952	137	409	152	314	478
December	293	8,472	2,487	963	138	410	152	327	497
1960: January	248	8,401	2,079	777	107	343	115	310	427
February	259	8,292	2,149	859	103	342	103	325	417
March	287	8,392	2,406	983	119	377	105	355	467
	Percent change								
First 3 mos., 1959-60	-7	-1	-8	-6	-4	-23	-7	+10	-8

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board.

(NOTE: Tables B-8 and B-9, Housing Vacancy Rates, are shown quarterly in the February, May, August, and November issues.)

Part C--Building Permits

Table C-1: Building Permit Activity: Current Summary, by Type of Building Construction

Type of building construction	Valuation (in millions of dollars)						Percent change	
	1960			1959	First 3 months		March 1959-60	First 3 months 1959-60
	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Mar.	1960	1959		
All building construction[1]	1,814.8	1,340.8	1,243.3	r2,126.4	4,398.9	4,958.1	-15	-11
Private	1,603.7	1,181.8	1,071.2	r1,940.8	3,856.6	4,406.7	-17	-12
Public	211.1	159.0	172.2	r185.6	542.3	551.4	+14	-2
New dwelling units[2]	957.7	678.9	629.9	r1,191.2	2,266.4	2,688.5	-20	-16
Number of new dwelling units	*(84,283)*	*(60,634)*	*(57,724)*	*r(109,550)*	*(202,641)*	*(253,485)*	*(-23)*	*(-20)*
New nonresidential building	651.6	483.6	468.9	r729.0	1,604.2	1,765.0	-11	-9
Commercial buildings	264.0	174.4	153.2	r332.3	591.6	745.1	-21	-21
Stores and other mercantile buildings	102.4	79.6	83.4	r95.5	265.4	258.1	+7	+3
All other commercial buildings	161.6	94.8	69.8	r236.8	326.2	487.0	-32	-33
Community buildings	216.2	177.9	176.6	r211.9	570.6	602.1	+2	-5
Industrial buildings	82.8	63.1	59.5	r98.8	205.3	203.3	-16	+1
All other nonresidential buildings	88.5	68.2	79.7	r86.0	236.6	214.5	+3	+10
Additions and alterations	186.5	151.3	129.2	r179.8	467.0	442.7	+4	+5

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
[1] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately.
[2] Housekeeping only.

Chart 5.

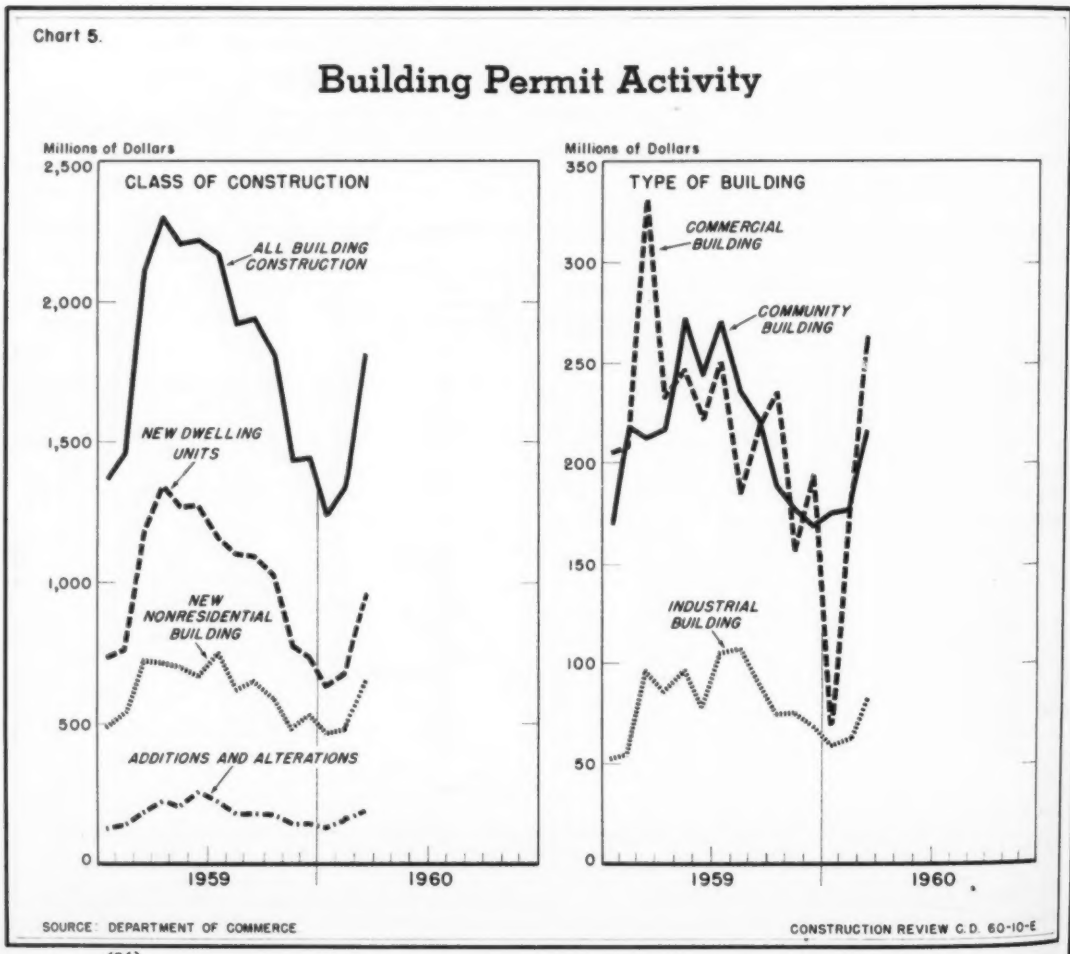


Table C-2: Building Permit Activity: Total Valuation, by Type of Building Construction and Region[1]

Class of construction and Type of building construction	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*						Percent change, 1st 2 months 1959-60
	1959		1960		First 2 months		
	Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	1959	1960	
UNITED STATES							
All building construction[2]	1,458.7	1,447.7	1,243.3	1,340.8	2,834.8	2,584.1	- 9
New dwelling units[3]	758.4	733.7	629.9	678.9	1,497.8	1,308.8	-13
New nonresidential building	545.3	538.9	468.9	483.6	1,037.9	952.5	- 8
Commercial buildings	208.6	193.5	153.2	174.4	412.6	327.6	-21
Amusement buildings	11.8	19.4	14.5	15.0	25.8	29.5	+ 14
Commercial garages	2.0	3.4	3.0	2.0	7.2	5.0	-31
Gasoline and service stations	r7.6	9.9	8.1	8.6	15.5	16.7	+ 8
Office buildings	112.6	78.1	44.2	69.2	202.0	113.4	-44
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	74.5	82.7	83.4	79.6	162.2	163.0	([4])
Community buildings	218.9	169.2	176.6	177.9	389.8	354.5	- 9
Educational buildings	r135.7	105.3	118.7	130.5	245.7	249.2	+ 1
Institutional buildings	56.3	31.3	24.7	19.8	90.9	44.5	- 51
Religious buildings	26.8	32.6	33.2	27.6	53.3	60.8	+14
Garages, private residential	5.4	6.9	5.1	5.9	10.2	11.0	+ 8
Industrial buildings	54.4	69.6	59.5	63.1	107.2	122.6	+14
Public utilities buildings	21.3	17.8	15.5	25.1	40.5	40.6	([4])
All other nonresidential buildings	36.7	81.8	59.1	37.2	77.5	96.3	+24
Additions and alterations	137.7	143.7	129.2	151.3	263.6	280.5	+ 6
Northeast							
All building construction[2]	r343.7	265.1	237.8	254.1	625.9	491.9	-21
New dwelling units[3]	r137.9	140.6	112.2	109.6	267.0	221.8	-17
New nonresidential building	r173.7	89.8	94.1	108.0	294.1	202.1	-31
Commercial buildings	r85.8	32.8	30.8	46.5	138.4	77.3	-44
Amusement buildings	3.0	3.7	2.2	4.0	4.5	6.2	+38
Commercial garages	.4	1.0	.2	0	1.7	.2	-88
Gasoline and service stations	1.2	1.3	.9	1.4	2.5	2.3	- 8
Office buildings	69.0	13.2	8.7	23.7	103.2	32.4	-69
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	r12.1	13.6	18.8	17.4	26.4	36.2	+37
Community buildings	r68.2	36.3	43.8	44.7	112.7	88.5	+21
Educational buildings	r51.9	23.5	31.3	36.0	83.0	67.3	-19
Institutional buildings	10.3	5.3	5.4	3.4	19.5	8.8	-55
Religious buildings	6.0	7.5	7.1	5.2	10.2	12.3	+21
Garages, private residential	.9	1.6	.8	1.2	1.8	2.0	+11
Industrial buildings	r10.6	10.0	13.8	11.5	25.1	25.3	+1
Public utilities buildings	3.3	5.9	1.4	1.7	4.6	3.1	-33
All other nonresidential buildings	4.9	3.3	3.5	2.5	11.5	6.0	-48
Additions and alterations	r29.2	29.4	28.8	32.2	60.2	61.0	+ 1
North Central							
All building construction[2]	r267.3	336.2	235.0	296.4	513.7	531.4	+3
New dwelling units[3]	149.0	151.3	111.7	146.0	279.1	257.7	-8
New nonresidential building	r90.5	139.9	92.7	114.8	182.1	207.5	+14
Commercial buildings	r24.1	57.3	29.6	39.4	53.1	69.0	+30
Amusement buildings	2.6	8.2	2.5	1.9	4.9	4.4	-10
Commercial garages	.8	1.1	.4	1.0	2.3	1.4	-39
Gasoline and service stations	r2.0	2.9	2.0	2.0	3.7	4.0	+ 8
Office buildings	8.0	24.4	11.6	13.4	18.3	25.0	+37
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	10.7	20.8	13.1	21.1	23.9	34.2	+43
Community buildings	43.4	38.9	35.7	40.0	82.2	75.7	- 8
Educational buildings	15.6	22.8	21.5	29.0	37.6	50.5	+34
Institutional buildings	21.9	8.7	6.2	4.6	32.0	10.8	- 66
Religious buildings	5.9	7.4	8.0	6.3	12.6	14.3	+13
Garages, private residential	1.5	2.4	1.3	1.5	2.6	2.8	+ 8
Industrial buildings	14.9	30.5	14.4	17.7	26.3	32.1	+ 22
Public utilities buildings	4.3	3.9	5.3	10.4	9.7	15.7	+62
All other nonresidential buildings	2.4	6.8	6.4	5.8	8.2	12.2	+49
Additions and alterations	26.2	34.4	28.7	31.5	49.3	60.2	+22

See footnotes at end of table.

Table C-2: Building Permit Activity: Total Valuation, by Type of Building Construction and Region[1]—Con.

Class of construction and Type of building construction	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*						Percent change, 1st 2 months 1959-60
	1959		1960		First 2 months		
	Feb.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	1959	1960	
	South						
All building construction[2]	r 428.7	382.2	381.0	376.7	850.3	757.7	-11
New dwelling units[3]	r 245.6	193.4	203.6	197.4	472.7	401.0	-15
New nonresidential building	138.2	145.3	135.5	127.3	292.0	262.8	-10
Commercial buildings	62.4	49.1	51.7	46.2	125.5	97.9	-22
Amusement buildings	2.8	4.7	3.0	3.9	7.9	6.9	-13
Commercial garages	.5	1.1	1.5	.8	2.0	2.3	+15
Gasoline and service stations	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.7	5.1	5.7	+12
Office buildings	20.7	13.1	11.0	18.0	39.9	29.0	-27
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	35.8	27.0	33.3	20.9	70.6	54.2	-23
Community buildings	43.6	57.2	55.7	47.6	94.0	103.3	+10
Educational buildings	22.9	37.6	38.4	31.1	54.8	69.5	+27
Institutional buildings	12.4	9.0	3.6	7.3	21.1	10.9	-48
Religious buildings	8.3	10.6	13.7	9.3	18.1	23.0	+27
Garages, private residential	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.4	2.6	3.0	+15
Industrial buildings	12.2	9.1	11.4	13.8	28.9	25.2	-13
Public utilities buildings	9.3	3.3	5.6	9.3	19.3	14.9	-23
All other nonresidential buildings	r 9.3	25.4	9.5	8.9	21.8	18.4	-16
Additions and alterations	39.7	37.5	35.6	41.9	74.6	77.5	+4
	West						
All building construction[2]	419.0	464.2	389.6	413.5	844.9	803.1	-5
New dwelling units[3]	225.9	248.3	202.4	225.8	479.0	428.2	11
New nonresidential building	r 143.0	163.9	146.7	133.5	269.8	280.2	+4
Commercial buildings	36.3	54.3	41.0	42.3	95.6	83.3	-13
Amusement buildings	3.5	2.8	6.8	5.2	8.4	12.0	+43
Commercial garages	.3	.2	1.0	.1	1.1	1.1	0
Gasoline and service stations	1.9	2.6	2.2	2.5	4.2	4.7	+12
Office buildings	14.8	27.4	12.9	14.2	40.6	27.1	-33
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	15.8	21.3	18.1	20.2	41.3	38.3	-7
Community buildings	63.7	36.9	41.4	45.6	100.9	87.0	-14
Educational buildings	45.3	21.5	27.5	34.4	70.2	61.9	-12
Institutional buildings	11.7	8.3	9.6	4.5	18.3	14.1	-23
Religious buildings	6.7	7.0	4.3	6.7	12.4	11.0	-12
Garages, private residential	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.7	3.3	3.1	-6
Industrial buildings	r 16.7	20.1	19.9	20.1	26.9	40.0	+49
Public utilities buildings	4.4	4.7	3.2	3.7	7.0	6.9	-1
All other nonresidential buildings	20.2	46.3	39.8	20.2	36.0	60.0	+67
Additions and alterations	42.7	42.3	36.1	45.7	79.4	81.8	+3

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table 2. [2] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately. [3] Housekeeping only. [4] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [r] Revised.

Table C-3: Building Permit Activity: Number of Nonresidential Buildings, by Type of Building

Type of construction	1959							1960	
	Feb.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
Amusement buildings	233	339	277	267	213	168	187	167	228
Commercial garages	67	153	129	188	122	77	72	47	37
Educational buildings	304	481	474	358	385	319	333	293	287
Garages, private residential	5,600	22,386	22,814	24,801	21,234	11,798	6,513	4,876	5,349
Gasoline and service stations	489	742	700	714	703	559	595	529	566
Industrial buildings	996	1,340	1,290	1,327	1,379	1,220	1,147	959	1,019
Institutional buildings	101	152	141	116	122	100	85	58	87
Office buildings	560	881	734	847	757	684	618	572	610
Religious buildings	370	630	548	584	525	415	357	350	376
Stores and other mercantile buildings	1,974	2,391	2,292	2,180	2,465	2,049	1,947	1,921	1,997

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table C-4: Building Permit Activity: Valuation and Number of New Dwelling Units, by Type of Structure, Public-Private Ownership, and Region[1]

(Housekeeping units only)

Ownership and type of structure	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*					Number of dwelling units				
	1959	1960		First 2 months		1959	1960		First 2 months	
	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	1959	1960	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	1959	1960
UNITED STATES										
All new dwelling units	r 758.4	629.9	678.9	1,497.8	1,308.8	r 72,056	57,724	60,634	143,842	118,358
Privately owned	r 746.4	621.0	677.4	1,454.4	1,298.4	r 71,071	56,999	60,484	139,900	117,483
1-family	r 613.0	515.7	566.9	1,181.5	1,082.6	r 52,530	41,704	45,731	101,534	87,435
2-4 family	r 34.9	29.6	39.3	71.4	68.9	r 5,037	4,160	4,554	10,215	8,714
5-or-more family	r 98.5	75.7	71.2	201.5	146.9	r 13,504	11,135	10,199	28,151	21,334
Publicly owned	r 12.0	8.9	1.5	43.4	10.4	r 985	725	150	3,942	875
Northeast										
All new dwelling units	r 137.9	112.2	109.6	267.0	221.8	r 12,588	10,348	9,389	25,208	19,737
Privately owned	r 136.7	110.5	109.5	251.9	220.0	r 12,484	10,240	9,389	23,816	19,629
1-family	r 79.4	75.8	82.4	149.7	158.2	r 6,374	5,813	6,110	11,842	11,923
2-4 family	r 8.8	7.9	8.4	15.9	16.3	r 1,169	1,077	1,069	2,093	2,146
5-or-more family	r 48.5	26.8	18.7	86.3	45.5	r 4,941	3,350	2,210	9,881	5,560
Publicly owned	1.2	1.2	0	15.1	1.2	104	108	0	1,392	108
North Central										
All new dwelling units	149.0	111.7	146.0	279.1	257.7	11,619	8,821	10,650	22,454	19,471
Privately owned	140.1	111.6	145.0	263.6	256.6	10,881	8,821	10,544	21,136	19,365
1-family	125.8	96.7	125.9	228.2	222.6	9,163	6,878	8,940	16,951	15,818
2-4 family	6.6	5.8	12.9	14.4	18.7	752	656	723	1,593	1,379
5-or-more family	7.7	9.1	6.2	21.0	15.3	966	1,287	881	2,592	2,168
Publicly owned	8.9	0	1.0	15.5	1.0	738	0	106	1,318	106
South										
All new dwelling units	r 245.6	203.6	197.4	472.7	401.0	r 25,484	20,168	19,299	49,307	39,467
Privately owned	r 243.7	196.3	197.1	464.5	393.4	25,341	19,583	19,259	48,453	38,842
1-family	r 225.3	179.5	182.1	427.9	361.6	21,648	16,572	16,601	41,358	33,173
2-4 family	5.7	5.4	4.6	12.3	10.0	1,076	1,019	927	2,298	1,946
5-or-more family	12.7	11.4	10.4	24.3	21.8	2,617	1,992	1,731	4,797	3,723
Publicly owned	r 1.7	7.3	.4	8.1	7.7	r 143	585	40	854	625
West										
All new dwelling units	r 225.9	202.4	225.8	479.0	428.2	22,365	18,387	21,296	46,873	39,683
Privately owned	r 225.9	202.1	225.6	474.4	427.7	22,365	18,355	21,292	46,495	39,647
1-family	r 182.4	163.8	176.5	375.7	340.3	15,345	12,441	14,080	31,383	26,521
2-4 family	13.9	10.0	13.2	28.8	23.2	2,040	1,408	1,835	4,231	3,243
5-or-more family	29.6	28.3	35.9	69.9	64.2	4,980	4,506	5,377	10,881	9,883
Publicly owned	0	.3	.1	4.6	.4	0	32	4	378	36

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown below table A-2. r Revised.

Chart 6.

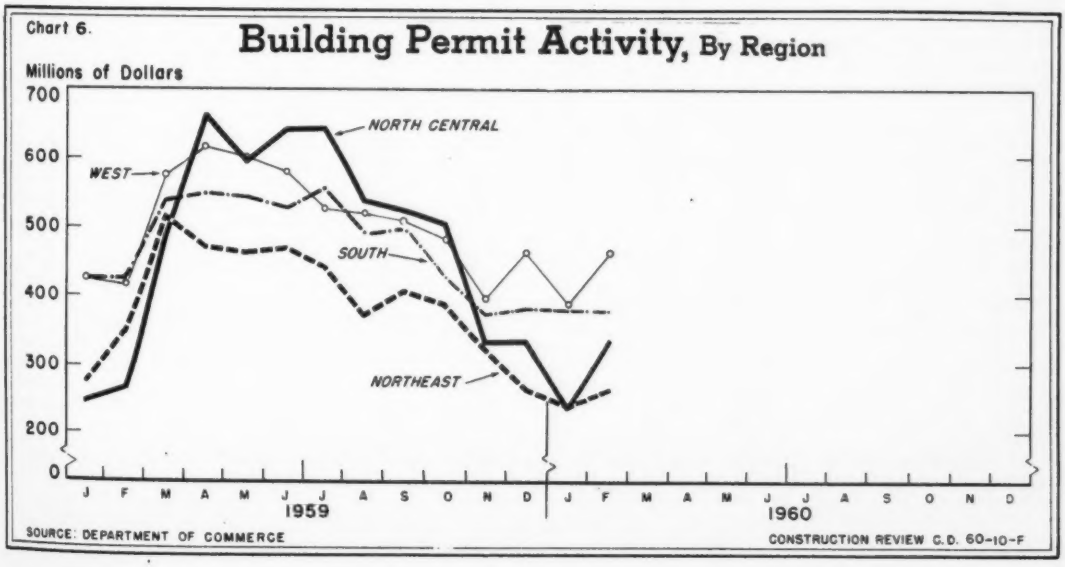


Table C-5: Building Permit Activity: Total Valuation by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Location and by State

State	Valuation (*in millions of dollars*)						1960		Percent change, 1st 2 mos. 1959-60
	1959								
	Feb.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
ALL STATES	**1,458.7**	**1,920.8**	**1,946.2**	**1,808.3**	**1,429.6**	**1,447.7**	**1,243.3**	**1,340.8**	**- 9**
Metropolitan areas	**1,165.3**	**1,493.8**	**1,527.4**	**1,395.0**	**1,112.2**	**1,106.5**	**943.0**	**1,041.5**	**-12**
Nonmetropolitan areas	**293.4**	**427.0**	**418.8**	**413.3**	**317.4**	**341.2**	**300.3**	**299.3**	**+ 4**
Alabama	21.5	20.5	23.9	15.2	13.7	16.8	12.8	17.8	- 29
Arizona	25.8	29.5	31.6	26.2	24.1	32.0	25.7	24.0	-7
Arkansas	6.4	10.5	11.2	12.5	6.6	6.1	7.1	6.8	+7
California	299.3	353.1	352.4	357.3	279.8	296.2	288.0	304.7	0
Colorado	18.3	31.1	29.9	19.3	22.3	20.8	16.1	16.8	-23
Connecticut	19.3	29.1	36.1	30.3	36.0	21.8	17.1	22.1	([1])
Delaware	3.0	6.4	6.8	6.6	7.5	1.8	2.1	3.3	-14
District of Columbia	2.4	6.4	42.7	6.0	5.8	6.6	2.4	4.3	-13
Florida	88.9	84.3	82.8	75.0	78.8	84.4	80.4	76.3	- 7
Georgia	37.6	31.4	30.2	21.1	23.8	18.1	28.2	28.2	-17
Idaho	3.1	5.7	4.2	3.9	2.6	3.4	.8	2.3	- 44
Illinois	61.1	128.1	136.3	118.4	75.7	74.3	56.7	82.1	+20
Indiana	18.4	44.1	33.1	28.8	24.5	33.3	25.5	22.3	+32
Iowa	8.9	19.8	19.0	16.6	9.9	10.2	7.0	7.0	-21
Kansas	12.4	19.0	12.2	11.4	10.2	12.2	9.2	10.6	- 4
Kentucky	13.4	21.1	21.2	12.4	15.1	12.2	10.2	10.5	-2
Louisiana	22.7	32.1	22.7	19.4	16.9	19.3	19.0	24.2	- 5
Maine	.4	3.0	6.0	4.2	1.8	.7	2.9	.7	([2])
Maryland	28.6	55.4	39.2	39.0	38.3	49.5	39.0	27.3	-5
Massachusetts	22.1	47.1	45.0	50.2	41.4	35.5	31.4	29.1	+38
Michigan	33.8	71.1	74.6	75.1	42.2	45.9	34.9	42.8	+7
Minnesota	16.3	41.6	42.5	45.2	34.8	27.5	14.6	15.4	-8
Mississippi	4.8	6.0	4.0	5.1	3.6	2.7	6.6	6.6	+ 40
Missouri	30.2	52.0	31.7	29.0	24.8	23.8	17.3	21.0	-36
Montana	1.1	7.7	5.7	5.1	3.6	2.7	1.4	1.2	+13
Nebraska	5.7	8.9	15.6	8.0	7.2	12.4	3.2	4.9	- 27
Nevada	5.4	6.6	6.1	6.2	3.3	4.8	6.5	6.9	+17
New Hampshire	1.5	3.2	3.9	5.8	4.6	3.0	1.3	1.7	- 9
New Jersey	42.9	72.3	70.8	73.4	55.0	46.3	44.5	47.6	+10
New Mexico	11.7	10.1	10.3	9.1	6.8	15.0	5.7	8.3	-44
New York	202.8	138.0	174.5	154.0	122.3	107.7	100.6	99.2	- 40
North Carolina	19.0	30.4	20.3	17.2	18.3	15.7	21.8	18.9	+ 8
North Dakota	.3	6.6	6.3	9.4	1.9	1.1	2.2	.9	+ 288
Ohio	60.8	105.4	108.7	105.5	70.6	49.9	46.7	68.0	+ 7
Oklahoma	15.2	18.0	15.5	11.7	14.3	10.3	11.1	14.3	- 9
Oregon	12.8	19.0	16.8	15.2	15.8	13.3	11.6	13.3	+ 3
Pennsylvania	51.7	71.6	68.4	64.1	56.1	43.2	36.2	50.6	- 18
Rhode Island	2.5	5.5	5.8	9.0	4.6	5.9	3.7	3.1	+24
South Carolina	6.7	7.3	4.1	6.1	5.8	5.9	6.4	4.8	- 23
South Dakota	1.5	3.1	3.8	8.4	1.3	2.7	.7	2.9	+24
Tennessee	19.5	25.2	19.9	18.5	14.9	13.9	14.9	21.9	- 2
Texas	95.9	95.6	104.4	119.8	76.3	82.0	83.3	71.7	-22
Utah	8.5	16.5	12.6	11.5	11.2	13.7	6.2	7.8	-3
Vermont	.4	.8	.8	.4	1.1	.8	.1	.2	- 50
Virginia	40.0	36.5	44.0	33.2	29.7	34.1	32.9	36.7	- 8
Washington	30.6	38.0	36.4	32.1	26.7	59.9	25.7	26.3	-27
West Virginia	3.2	6.5	5.7	7.5	5.8	2.7	2.7	3.1	-36
Wisconsin	17.8	36.1	41.1	47.1	30.1	43.0	17.0	18.5	-1
Wyoming	2.4	3.4	5.7	1.8	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.9	-5

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [2] Percent change exceeds 300.

Table C-6: Building Permit Activity: Number of New Dwelling Units, by Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan Location and by State

(Housekeeping units only)

State	1959						1960		Percent change, 1st 2 mos. 1959-60
	Feb.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
ALL STATES	**72,056**	**97,441**	**95,806**	**88,908**	**69,668**	**67,089**	**57,724**	**60,634**	**-18**
Metropolitan areas	**55,225**	**74,937**	**74,054**	**68,233**	**54,102**	**52,084**	**44,390**	**46,481**	**-18**
Nonmetropolitan areas	**16,831**	**22,504**	**21,752**	**20,675**	**15,566**	**15,005**	**13,334**	**14,153**	**-15**
Alabama	1,545	1,281	1,927	963	776	795	817	902	-44
Arizona	2,230	2,057	1,921	1,747	1,647	2,450	1,431	1,685	-31
Arkansas	305	388	339	371	306	284	300	331	-5
California	15,434	21,409	17,675	19,720	14,624	16,259	13,410	15,668	-10
Colorado	1,136	1,542	1,187	976	1,011	1,150	1,034	866	-10
Connecticut	901	1,387	1,484	1,285	1,285	937	687	855	-9
Delaware	99	257	91	105	89	67	90	186	+78
District of Columbia	76	55	40	591	144	275	73	38	-39
Florida	5,887	5,671	5,711	5,153	5,227	5,505	5,039	4,951	-8
Georgia	1,527	1,775	2,026	1,310	1,149	1,461	1,561	1,475	-9
Idaho	145	250	202	200	118	160	31	79	-56
Illinois	2,337	4,510	5,308	4,797	2,894	2,345	2,157	2,256	+2
Indiana	663	2,171	1,571	1,422	1,145	1,083	631	823	+8
Iowa	282	681	658	725	499	389	262	278	-10
Kansas	619	616	608	634	461	479	348	348	-32
Kentucky	713	1,049	1,204	661	867	464	477	507	-17
Louisiana	1,198	1,721	1,175	949	944	980	888	781	-31
Maine	16	114	188	154	62	42	24	23	+68
Maryland	1,881	2,627	1,953	2,333	2,093	1,432	1,443	1,177	-31
Massachusetts	613	1,779	1,955	1,985	1,614	1,463	1,302	1,480	+102
Michigan	1,522	3,199	3,511	3,050	1,825	1,548	1,273	1,811	-3
Minnesota	726	1,778	1,898	1,737	1,585	958	475	556	-28
Mississippi	225	356	219	224	204	218	277	254	-27
Missouri	1,869	2,318	1,662	1,317	1,056	1,165	959	1,074	-47
Montana	38	161	166	252	89	114	64	62	+54
Nebraska	264	451	843	560	367	370	157	236	-10
Nevada	218	359	352	381	148	245	344	308	+11
New Hampshire	49	135	181	302	114	66	29	58	-21
New Jersey	2,225	3,698	3,859	3,246	2,709	2,726	2,210	2,187	+7
New Mexico	828	616	702	602	452	437	361	442	-52
New York	6,893	7,455	8,555	8,390	5,955	4,887	4,658	3,191	-43
North Carolina	1,023	1,061	1,040	823	743	798	849	839	-10
North Dakota	20	416	318	548	100	57	16	22	-12
Ohio	2,467	5,091	5,300	4,592	3,317	2,097	1,912	2,423	-2
Oklahoma	901	969	910	599	688	552	590	793	-18
Oregon	516	681	817	536	605	465	479	511	+3
Pennsylvania	1,769	2,536	2,785	2,675	2,240	1,687	1,249	1,446	-20
Rhode Island	118	320	366	303	299	214	184	146	+49
South Carolina	405	350	210	355	244	225	244	215	-41
South Dakota	53	156	210	431	74	131	55	41	-30
Tennessee	1,361	1,357	1,155	1,329	1,070	1,353	1,121	1,045	-12
Texas	5,697	5,621	5,957	4,695	4,069	3,975	4,318	3,868	-33
Utah	399	747	757	679	497	706	322	438	+8
Vermont	4	33	46	23	24	14	5	3	+60
Virginia	2,484	2,415	2,886	1,827	1,731	1,911	1,961	1,822	-1
Washington	1,352	1,772	1,663	1,354	924	947	808	1,146	-45
West Virginia	157	231	252	188	147	106	120	115	-9
Wisconsin	797	1,677	1,853	1,684	1,337	969	576	782	-19
Wyoming	69	142	110	125	100	128	103	91	+22

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table C-7: Building Permit Activity: Valuation, in Selected Metropolitan Areas

Metropolitan area	Valuation *(in millions of dollars)*								Percent change, 1st 2 mos. 1959-60
	1959						1960		
	Feb.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Atlanta, Ga.	28.8	22.7	18.1	10.2	16.2	9.3	16.4	14.3	-34
Baltimore, Md.	13.5	23.9	16.7	13.5	18.4	19.6	21.1	12.9	+22
Birmingham, Ala.	7.1	8.9	11.6	6.8	5.8	8.1	4.6	8.9	-4
Boston, Mass.	16.4	30.9	20.2	30.6	23.0	22.2	19.5	19.3	+41
Buffalo, N. Y.	5.8	13.5	14.3	14.3	7.6	6.5	6.4	5.4	-1
Chicago, Ill.	59.6	114.2	116.6	106.1	66.2	76.7	51.7	65.3	+6
Cleveland, Ohio	15.3	24.7	27.6	31.3	16.6	14.4	13.3	22.4	+16
Columbus, Ohio	12.7	15.1	12.0	10.1	12.5	6.8	5.3	6.0	-41
Denver, Colo.	11.4	20.2	19.4	10.6	12.1	13.2	9.9	9.6	-35
Detroit, Mich.	23.2	40.8	43.9	48.7	23.7	29.3	21.6	29.3	+5
Indianapolis, Ind.	4.5	12.7	8.3	9.3	7.0	5.6	6.7	5.8	+51
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	124.4	150.7	157.2	144.5	120.3	126.3	116.6	138.5	+3
Miami, Fla.	33.5	20.6	21.1	18.6	15.6	19.4	17.0	20.7	-39
Milwaukee, Wis.	9.0	11.2	11.9	13.5	11.8	26.4	6.9	7.6	-23
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	r 211.3	148.7	174.2	156.8	134.3	110.5	109.9	116.3	-36
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	5.6	5.6	6.7	4.2	5.0	6.6	3.6	9.2	+33
Philadelphia, Pa.	37.8	38.9	45.7	43.4	31.6	30.9	24.4	30.8	-18
Phoenix, Ariz.	17.2	23.4	21.9	18.1	16.5	22.2	15.5	14.5	-12
Rochester, N. Y.	2.8	7.5	6.4	7.0	4.4	7.3	2.5	2.0	-13
Salt Lake City, Utah	2.9	7.2	7.1	6.3	4.3	8.8	4.3	4.1	+40
San Diego, Calif.	33.5	38.3	52.9	46.4	34.0	35.9	33.2	28.2	-12
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	41.2	45.3	49.8	52.7	41.7	47.0	32.9	37.4	-17
Seattle, Wash.	19.2	22.8	20.7	18.2	13.3	12.5	17.2	13.7	-40
Washington, D. C.	26.4	48.0	74.8	35.5	29.0	37.8	23.9	23.8	-26

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. r Revised.

Table C-8: Building Permit Activity: Number of New Dwelling Units, in Selected Metropolitan Areas

(Housekeeping only)

Metropolitan area	1959						1960		Percent change, 1st 2 mos. 1959-60
	Feb.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Atlanta, Ga.	860	1,108	1,212	749	574	923	803	896	-12
Baltimore, Md.	940	820	861	621	692	371	661	357	-40
Birmingham, Ala.	475	491	926	486	274	284	249	326	-48
Boston, Mass.	266	844	1,021	1,068	789	782	572	946	+183
Buffalo, N. Y.	227	643	482	402	310	196	177	152	-13
Chicago, Ill.	2,103	3,991	4,665	4,229	2,405	2,050	1,967	1,918	-1
Cleveland, Ohio	750	969	1,107	1,182	701	656	463	702	-13
Columbus, Ohio	344	801	671	393	528	180	265	373	+1
Denver, Colo.	815	1,092	798	625	668	839	855	622	+1
Detroit, Mich.	1,050	2,002	2,126	2,079	1,007	853	806	1,293	-1
Indianapolis, Ind.	238	873	498	518	448	398	204	271	+7
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	5,733	7,788	6,310	7,191	5,918	6,543	5,208	6,399	-3
Miami, Fla.	1,527	1,232	1,543	1,107	997	1,331	860	1,009	-30
Milwaukee, Wis.	342	488	580	482	560	390	243	340	-28
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	7,555	8,141	9,291	8,972	6,553	5,587	5,172	4,087	-39
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	371	379	489	327	403	375	228	386	+14
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,408	1,873	2,259	2,151	1,443	1,441	1,361	1,221	-8
Phoenix, Ariz.	1,443	1,733	1,480	1,329	1,300	1,800	1,155	1,268	-17
Rochester, N. Y.	104	401	357	299	252	180	86	106	-9
Salt Lake City, Utah	140	409	345	335	218	485	201	226	+62
San Diego, Calif.	2,435	2,610	3,478	3,039	1,509	2,154	2,008	1,616	-20
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	1,647	2,459	2,153	2,419	1,913	2,028	1,793	2,082	-4
Seattle, Wash.	871	1,001	997	839	474	525	477	566	-61
Washington, D. C.	1,554	2,445	1,923	2,545	1,758	1,527	1,092	1,055	-26

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table C-9: Building Permit Activity: Valuation in Selected Metropolitan Areas by Type of Building Construction

First 2 months 1960 *(Thousands of dollars)*

Type of building construction	Atlanta, Ga.	Baltimore Md.	Birmingham, Ala.	Boston, Mass.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Chicago, Ill.	Cleveland, Ohio	Columbus, Ohio
All building construction[1]	**30,696**	**34,010**	**13,490**	**38,751**	**11,783**	**117,011**	**35,714**	**11,288**
New dwelling units[2]	15,634	12,503	5,427	17,386	3,365	51,810	24,139	8,409
New nonresidential building	11,982	19,229	5,408	15,876	7,459	50,214	5,941	1,850
Commercial buildings	3,240	5,788	2,115	3,306	1,157	11,532	1,943	739
Amusement buildings	371	440	276	200	90	1,555	0	73
Commercial garages	0	0	0	53	3	15	32	10
Gasoline and service stations	318	188	15	139	92	669	179	135
Office buildings	1,592	1,796	1,149	1,735	406	2,060	303	26
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	959	3,365	674	1,181	565	7,233	1,428	496
Community buildings	7,546	11,410	963	10,478	2,920	14,553	2,277	0
Educational buildings	5,924	11,273	0	8,223	2,620	10,902	2,137	0
Institutional buildings	268	0	410	387	0	2,231	0	0
Religious buildings	1,353	137	553	1,868	300	1,421	140	0
Garages, private residential	30	59	46	88	141	518	123	160
Industrial buildings	1,074	858	2,127	1,863	2,934	12,243	1,112	910
Public utilities buildings	0	321	0	110	240	7,495	271	4
All other nonresidential buildings	92	794	157	31	67	3,872	216	37
Additions and alterations	2,660	2,148	1,894	4,973	947	13,831	5,634	941

Type of building construction	Denver, Colo.	Detroit, Mich.	Indianapolis, Ind.	Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	Miami, Fla.	Milwaukee, Wis.	New York-Northeastern New Jersey	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.
All building construction[1]	**19,540**	**50,901**	**12,421**	**255,077**	**37,694**	**14,463**	**226,199**	**12,826**
New dwelling units[2]	13,513	28,393	5,447	127,355	17,373	6,649	103,090	6,758
New nonresidential building	4,101	17,089	5,651	93,436	11,402	5,217	95,888	1,604
Commercial buildings	1,580	5,745	4,077	28,478	4,550	3,002	41,196	979
Amusement buildings	429	359	20	1,706	102	560	2,518	338
Commercial garages	14	4	0	869	0	23	66	0
Gasoline and service stations	192	489	110	899	238	7	542	20
Office buildings	322	1,864	1,354	12,679	453	2,009	24,547	34
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	624	3,029	2,593	12,325	3,757	404	13,523	587
Community buildings	1,736	5,885	315	37,472	3,204	1,977	43,506	348
Educational buildings	1,441	4,629	315	30,755	2,587	752	36,084	0
Institutional buildings	92	760	0	4,025	194	968	3,625	0
Religious buildings	203	496	0	2,691	422	258	3,797	348
Garages, private residential	127	201	91	858	170	70	754	63
Industrial buildings	399	2,494	77	16,062	1,932	156	6,785	196
Public utilities buildings	0	722	1,000	519	73	0	1,297	0
All other nonresidential buildings	260	2,043	90	10,048	1,471	12	2,349	19
Additions and alterations	1,927	4,779	1,323	32,866	4,364	1,295	25,888	1,026

Type of building construction	Philadelphia, Pa.	Phoenix, Ariz.	Rochester, N. Y.	Salt Lake City, Utah	San Diego, Calif.	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	Seattle, Wash.	Washington, D. C.
All building construction[1]	**55,246**	**30,027**	**4,511**	**8,428**	**61,389**	**70,285**	**30,897**	**47,667**
New dwelling units[2]	26,078	22,312	2,528	4,449	45,021	40,988	14,136	27,180
New nonresidential building	19,810	5,676	1,616	3,259	12,463	16,617	11,669	16,341
Commercial buildings	8,559	3,366	1,037	601	3,615	6,458	6,320	4,819
Amusement buildings	875	20	0	240	455	2,052	4,092	16
Commercial garages	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasoline and service stations	538	76	79	10	152	494	196	182
Office buildings	896	1,740	404	134	1,370	1,230	828	1,428
Stores and other mercantile bldgs.	6,251	1,529	553	217	1,640	2,682	1,204	3,193
Community buildings	3,549	1,063	320	934	4,866	5,641	4,164	4,420
Educational buildings	980	447	0	920	4,493	1,236	3,249	3,440
Institutional buildings	361	409	0	0	98	3,182	75	0
Religious buildings	2,208	207	320	14	275	1,223	840	979
Garages, private residential	244	29	66	37	347	229	89	83
Industrial buildings	6,364	666	136	1,243	1,108	3,260	653	276
Public utilities buildings	276	10	0	271	761	213	0	3,141
All other nonresidential buildings	819	544	57	175	1,765	815	444	3,603
Additions and alterations	8,952	1,732	368	720	3,512	10,314	3,055	4,124

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Includes new nonhousekeeping residential building, not shown separately. [2] Housekeeping only.

Part D--Contracts

Table D-1: Contract Awards: Public Construction, by Ownership and Type of Construction[1]

Ownership and type of construction	Value (*in millions of dollars*)									Percent change, first 3 months 1959-60
	1959				1960			First 3 months		
	Mar.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	1959	1960	
TOTAL PUBLIC CONSTRUCTION	1,058.0	882.7	818.4	823.6	727.5	790.1	1,069.5	2,623.7	2,587.1	-1
FEDERALLY OWNED	345.8	189.1	163.3	190.2	133.8	145.3	153.0	593.3	432.1	-27
Residential buildings	22.7	29.8	1.4	.2	13.0	.5	14.7	26.6	28.2	+6
Nonresidential buildings	110.3	38.5	61.2	32.5	35.1	61.7	57.0	220.8	153.8	-30
Educational	.1	1.7	4.1	1.2	2.5	.3	4.1	4.3	6.9	+60
Hospital and institutional	([3])	4.1	0	1.3	3.2	1.7	1.0	15.6	5.9	-62
Administrative and service	56.0	13.8	5.0	6.1	4.8	18.3	19.5	70.4	42.6	-39
Other nonresidential buildings	54.2	18.9	52.1	23.9	24.6	41.4	32.4	130.5	98.4	-25
Airfield buildings	26.2	1.2	2.0	10.1	3.7	15.3	7.1	61.2	26.1	-57
Troop housing	4.0	.1	.1	.7	5.0	4.6	5.9	10.4	15.5	+49
Warehouses	2.1	.2	1.0	3.6	1.1	.3	.6	4.2	2.0	-52
All other	21.9	17.4	49.0	9.5	14.8	21.2	18.8	54.7	54.8	([4])
Airfields[2]	28.3	4.2	14.8	66.2	37.4	36.9	34.4	69.5	108.7	+56
Conservation and development	106.1	22.9	59.4	63.6	32.4	33.6	16.4	171.7	82.4	-52
Highways	6.5	4.9	22.1	6.2	9.7	5.7	16.1	10.2	31.5	+209
Electric power	54.0	81.4	.8	2.2	4.2	2.7	8.9	59.9	15.8	-74
All other federally owned	17.9	7.4	3.6	19.3	2.0	4.2	5.5	34.6	11.7	-66
STATE AND LOCALLY OWNED	712.2	693.6	655.1	633.4	593.7	644.8	916.5	2,030.4	2,155.0	+6
Residential buildings	19.9	26.0	19.9	17.4	13.6	32.6	38.3	70.6	84.5	+20
Nonresidential buildings	279.9	260.6	258.0	272.3	208.2	214.6	353.4	714.6	776.2	+9
Educational	199.4	203.6	168.9	176.1	160.6	137.1	258.1	492.6	555.8	+13
Hospital and institutional	38.3	12.6	13.9	26.5	16.1	15.3	25.9	83.1	57.3	-31
Administrative and service	27.5	19.1	31.9	20.8	16.6	35.9	40.2	56.5	92.7	+64
Other nonresidential buildings	14.7	25.3	43.3	48.9	14.9	26.3	29.2	82.4	70.4	-15
Highways	273.5	256.3	280.2	231.5	241.8	304.8	380.5	843.3	927.1	+10
Sewer and water systems	80.7	89.4	60.7	77.9	81.2	69.5	96.7	281.5	247.4	-12
Sewer	56.1	52.8	45.4	57.2	49.7	42.1	57.8	160.0	149.6	-7
Water	24.6	36.6	15.3	20.7	31.5	27.4	38.9	121.5	97.8	-20
Public service enterprises	36.0	24.1	23.6	15.2	36.3	11.0	25.8	65.6	73.1	+11
Electric power	9.4	9.3	11.8	4.5	19.8	3.4	8.8	26.3	32.0	+22
Other	26.6	14.8	11.8	10.7	16.5	7.6	17.0	39.3	41.1	+5
Conservation and development	6.1	22.9	6.3	12.4	6.4	6.6	11.7	20.1	24.7	+23
All other State and locally owned	16.1	14.3	6.4	6.7	6.2	5.7	10.1	34.7	22.0	-37

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Includes major force-account projects started, principally by TVA and State highway departments. [2] Beginning with January 1958, includes missile launching facilities which were previously included under all other federally owned. [3] Less than $50,000. [4] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent.

Table D-2: Contract Awards: Highway Construction, by Ownership, Source of Funds, and Type of Facility[1]

Ownership, source of funds, and type of facility	Value (*in millions of dollars*)									Percent change, first 3 months 1959-60
	1959				1960			First 3 months		
	Mar.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	1959	1960	
ALL HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	280.0	261.2	302.3	237.7	251.5	310.5	396.6	853.5	958.6	+12
FEDERALLY OWNED	6.5	4.9	22.1	6.2	9.7	5.7	16.1	10.2	31.5	+209
STATE OWNED	243.3	208.4	252.1	217.5	189.9	219.7	296.2	765.2	705.8	-8
Federally aided projects:										
Total value	206.8	173.1	224.2	175.6	164.6	177.0	246.2	684.0	587.8	-14
Federal funds	146.6	126.2	160.8	121.2	111.9	128.3	174.8	500.5	415.0	-17
Independent State projects:										
Total value	36.5	35.3	27.9	41.9	25.3	42.7	50.0	81.2	118.0	+45
Toll facilities	7.8	.1	0	3.7	3.9	12.9	1.3	12.3	18.1	+47
LOCALLY OWNED[2]	30.2	47.9	28.1	14.0	51.9	85.1	84.3	78.1	221.3	+183

Source: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [1] Includes force-account work started on Federal and State projects. [2] By municipalities and counties.

Chart 7.

Contracts Awarded for Public Construction

By Ownership

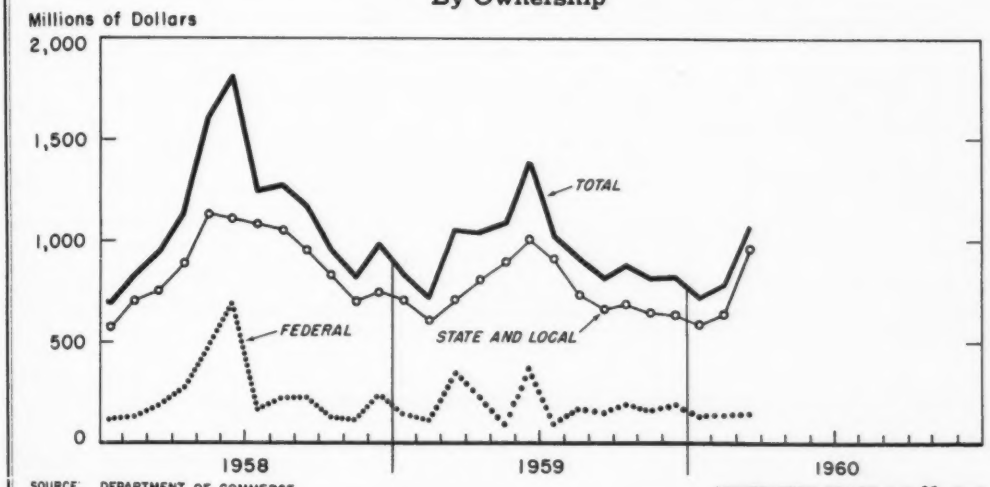


Table D-3: Value of Construction Contracts Reported by the F. W. Dodge Corporation

(U. S. Summary, excluding Alaska and Hawaii)

Type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*			Percent change, 12 months ending in Apr. 1959-60
	April 1960	12 months ending		
		April 1960	April 1959	
TOTAL[1]	**3,360**	**35,557**	**37,198**	**-4**
Building construction	2,528	27,914	27,480	+2
Residential	1,480	16,430	16,343	+1
Nonresidential	1,048	11,484	11,136	+3
Engineering	832	7,641	9,719	-21
Public works	654	5,921	6,943	-15
Utilities	178	1,719	2,775	-38

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data published by the F. W. Dodge Corporation.
[1] Dodge index of construction contracts, seasonally adjusted, 1947-49 = 100: April 1959, 299; April 1960, 266.

Table D-4: Value of Construction Contract Awards Reported by the Engineering News-Record

(U.S. Summary, excluding Alaska and Hawaii)

Ownership and type of construction	Value *(in millions of dollars)*			Percent change 12 months ending in Apr. 1959-60
	April 1960 [1]	12 months ending--		
		April 1960	April 1959	
TOTAL	**1,980**	**20,370**	**19,768**	**+3**
Privately owned	**1,149**	**10,877**	**8,051**	**+35**
Publicly owned	**831**	**9,492**	**11,718**	**-19**
Private industrial buildings	213	2,883	1,886	+53
Buildings, except private industrial	1,114	10,132	9,347	+ 8
Highways and bridges	367	3,534	4,473	-21
Sewer systems	41	625	638	- 2
Water systems	74	375	352	+7
Unclassified and all other	172	2,821	3,079	- 8

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data published by the Engineering News-Record. Data include only those projects with contract values above the following minimum sizes: Water supply, earthwork, and waterways--$44,000; other public works--$73,000; industrial buildings--$93,000; other buildings--$344,000. [1] Four weeks.

Part E--Costs

Table E-1: Construction Cost Indexes

Compiler and coverage	Indexes (1947-49=100)									Percent change, Mar. 1959-60
	1959			1960			1957	1958	1959	
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	Mar.	
American Appraisal Company	151	152	152	152	152	152	139	143	148	+3
Associated General Contractors	163	163	163	163	163	164	146	152	157	+4
E. H. Boeckh and Associates (20 city average):										
Residences	138.4	138.7	138.9	139.1	139.8	139.5	130.7	131.4	135.7	+3
Apartments, hotels, and office buildings	149.9	150.1	150.4	150.6	151.5	151.1	139.5	141.7	146.6	+3
Commercial and factory buildings	153.0	153.2	153.6	153.7	154.4	154.2	141.7	144.9	149.7	+3
Engineering News-Record:										
Building	165.1	164.7	164.3	164.8	165.1	165.0	149.0	153.4	160.6	+3
Construction	180.2	179.8	179.6	180.3	180.5	180.7	157.4	165.3	173.5	+4
Department of Commerce composite[1]	142	143	144	r142	r143	143	135	137	139	+3

Sources as stated above. [1] A composite of cost indexes, compiled by the Bureau of the Census, representative of the major types of construction weighted by the current relative importance of each type. [r] Revised.

Table E-2: Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Construction Materials, by Selected Groups and Commodities

Commodity	(1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)									Percent change, Apr. 1959-60
	1959		1960				1957	1958	1959	
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	
ALL CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS[1]	134.6	134.9	135.2	135.0	134.5	134.2	130.7	129.0	134.7	([2])
Lumber and wood products:										
Softwoods:										
Douglas fir	124.9	126.9	127.7	127.3	126.9	125.7	119.8	110.6	132.1	-5
Southern pine	118.5	118.4	118.1	117.5	117.2	117.2	115.1	111.7	115.4	+2
Other softwoods	137.7	135.7	135.3	136.0	135.6	135.4	134.0	128.7	135.6	([2])
Hardwoods used in construction	123.3	123.9	124.6	124.1	124.5	125.1	116.6	111.2	122.0	+3
Millwork	138.1	137.9	137.8	137.7	137.7	136.8	128.3	127.6	135.4	+1
Plywood	94.5	97.2	98.2	97.0	r95.9	96.1	96.7	94.4	106.6	-10
Softwood	85.3	90.4	92.2	89.5	r86.5	86.9	92.1	86.6	107.7	-19
Hardwood	106.3	106.3	106.3	106.9	r107.8	107.8	103.4	104.5	106.7	+1
Building paper and board	147.6	147.6	147.6	147.6	r146.5	145.1	141.7	144.1	145.0	([2])
Insulation board	150.4	150.4	150.4	150.4	r148.6	146.5	141.7	145.3	146.4	([2])
Hardboard *(Jan. 1958=100)*	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	([3])	100.0	100.4	0
Prepared paint	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	128.3	124.1	128.4	128.3	0
Metals and metal products:										
Finished mill and foundry products:										
Structural steel shapes	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	199.6	183.4	192.3	199.6	0
Reinforcing bars	195.0	195.0	195.0	195.0	195.0	195.0	178.9	187.3	195.0	0
Galvanized sheets, carbon	163.2	163.2	163.2	163.2	163.2	163.2	153.1	154.0	160.4	+2
Black steel pipe, carbon	190.9	190.9	190.9	190.9	190.9	190.9	181.4	190.3	190.9	0
Wire nails, 8d common	182.2	182.2	182.2	182.2	182.2	182.2	173.6	182.2	182.2	0
Copper water tubing	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	156.1	154.6	141.7	152.1	+3
Building wire	145.8	145.8	145.8	143.7	132.8	132.8	139.7	89.0	112.3	+18
Nonmetallic sheathed cable	95.9	95.9	95.9	94.5	85.4	85.4	90.7	66.0	83.1	+3
Builders' hardware:										
Cabinet hinge	136.4	136.4	136.4	136.4	136.4	140.2	137.2	137.2	137.2	+2
Door lock sets	155.1	155.1	155.1	155.1	155.1	155.4	146.0	149.4	155.2	([2])
Butts	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4	174.6	175.0	168.4	168.4	168.4	+4
Fabricated metal products used in construction:										
Plumbing fixtures and brass fittings[1]	132.4	133.2	134.0	133.9	133.9	132.1	131.6	123.6	129.8	+2
Enameled iron fixtures	123.9	125.3	126.8	126.8	126.8	124.4	127.7	114.3	120.8	+3
Vitreous china fixtures	125.5	127.4	129.4	129.4	129.3	124.4	124.2	116.0	123.1	+1
Brass fittings	144.1	144.1	144.1	143.9	143.8	143.8	138.5	134.8	141.1	+2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-2: Indexes of Wholesale Prices of Construction Materials, by Selected Groups and Commodities--Continued

Commodity	(1947-49=100, unless otherwise specified)									Percent change, Apr. 1959-60
	1959		1960				1957	1958	1959	
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	May	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	Apr.	
Metals and metal products--Con.										
Fabricated metal products used in construction--Con.										
Heating equipment[1]	121.5	121.6	120.9	120.3	r120.1	120.2	121.6	120.8	121.7	-1
Steam and hot water equipment	154.7	155.4	155.4	155.4	155.4	155.4	144.6	149.5	154.7	+1
Warm air furnaces	123.4	123.2	122.5	121.9	122.0	122.2	127.2	121.4	123.2	-1
Fuel burning equipment, automatic	115.2	114.8	114.8	115.1	115.4	115.6	111.8	116.0	115.9	(2)
Water heaters, domestic	99.0	99.0	97.2	94.9	r93.8	93.9	109.0	102.3	99.9	-6
Metal doors, sash, and trim	134.2	134.2	134.5	134.6	134.8	132.9	138.1	142.8	134.2	-1
Tanks and sheet metal products:										
Steel roofing *(Jan. 1958=100)*	106.5	106.5	106.5	106.5	106.5	106.5	(3)	100.6	104.7	+2
Corrugated aluminum roofing *(Jan. 1958=100)*	96.3	96.3	99.4	105.9	105.9	105.9	(3)	94.6	96.3	+10
Machinery and motive products:										
Elevators and escalators	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	140.0	136.8	138.7	139.0	+1
Fans and blowers, except portable	182.2	182.2	182.2	182.5	182.5	182.5	176.0	180.2	182.2	(2)
Nonmetallic minerals products used in construction:										
Flat glass:										
Plate glass	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	145.0	135.7	145.7	144.3	+1
Window glass	145.3	145.3	145.3	145.3	145.3	145.3	145.9	145.8	145.3	0
Concrete ingredients	140.4	140.4	142.0	142.0	142.1	142.2	135.7	138.9	140.2	+1
Sand, gravel, and crushed stone	130.2	130.2	130.5	130.5	130.7	130.9	125.5	128.5	129.7	+1
Portland cement	152.1	152.1	155.1	155.2	155.2	155.2	147.2	150.8	152.2	+2
Concrete products	130.3	130.4	130.4	131.1	131.0	131.0	126.6	127.9	129.4	+1
Building block	118.6	118.6	119.1	120.1	120.1	120.4	118.4	117.8	116.9	+3
Concrete pipe	159.2	160.3	160.3	160.3	160.3	160.6	149.6	153.3	159.6	+1
Ready-mixed concrete *(Jan. 1958=100)*	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.4	102.3	102.2	(3)	100.1	101.3	+1
Structural clay products:	139.7	139.9	140.7	140.9	140.9	140.9	135.0	135.7	138.7	+2
Building brick	139.4	139.9	140.6	140.6	140.6	140.6	134.5	135.4	138.5	+2
Clay tile	131.3	131.3	132.5	133.1	133.1	133.1	127.4	128.5	130.7	+2
Clay sewer pipe	164.8	164.8	164.8	164.8	164.8	164.8	156.8	157.3	162.7	+1
Gypsum products	133.1	133.1	133.1	133.1	r133.2	133.2	127.1	133.1	133.1	(2)
Lath	128.6	128.6	182.6	128.6	128.6	128.6	123.8	128.6	128.6	0
Wallboard	130.4	130.4	130.4	130.4	r130.5	130.5	124.9	130.4	130.4	(2)
Plaster	144.6	144.6	144.6	144.6	144.6	144.6	136.2	144.6	144.6	0
Prepared asphalt roofing	113.6	113.6	113.6	107.6	107.6	106.6	121.6	107.2	126.4	-16
Other nonmetallic minerals used in construction	136.9	136.9	137.5	139.3	139.3	140.8	130.9	134.1	137.2	+3
Insulation materials	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	105.7	103.1	104.0	103.6	+2
Asbestos cement shingles	167.0	167.0	168.4	172.8	172.8	172.8	155.4	160.8	167.0	+3
Miscellaneous products:										
Kitchen cabinets, metal, base only	152.7	152.7	152.8	152.8	152.8	152.8	142.0	151.2	151.6	+1
Linoleum, inlaid	130.5	130.5	135.3	135.3	r134.2	134.2	124.8	128.6	130.5	+3
Asphalt floor tile	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	106.3	95.3	98.4	+3
Rubber floor tile	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	114.9	113.0	114.9	114.9	0

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. [1] Includes items not shown separately. [2] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [3] Not available. [r] Revised.

Table E-3: Wholesale Prices of Selected Construction Materials

Commodity	Unit	1960		1959
		Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
LUMBER				
Douglas fir:				
Dimension, construction, 25% standard, 2"x4", RL., green, S4S, mixed dimension c/l, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	$71.921	$72.133	$74.737
Boards, construction, 25% standard, RL., green, S4S, 1"x8", loose, mixed c/l of boards and dimension, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	64.210	65.092	65.753
Timbers, construction, 8"x8" to 12"x12", RL., rough or S4S, green, c/l or mixed cars, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	82.357	82.365	77.635
Southern pine:				
Dimension, No. 2, 2" x 4" x 16', S4S, dried, SL., f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	90.859	90.881	87.265
Boards, No. 2, 1"x6"xRL., S4S, dried, SL., c/l mixed cars, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	80.538	80.946	78.688
Ponderosa pine boards, No. 3, 1" x 12", RL., S4S, dry, c/l or mixed cars, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	79.680	78.420	75.970
Oak, red, flooring, select, plain, 25/32" thick, 2-1/4" face, bundled, c/l, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	182.430	180.891	174.474
Maple flooring, 2d grade, 25/32"x2-1/4" face, SL, c/1, f.o.b. mill	M bd. ft.	208.077	208.441	212.768
MILLWORK				
Door, flush type, interior, hardwood face, veneer, premium grade, as per CS-200-55, 2'6"x6'8"x1-3/8", f.o.b. factory, c/1, freight allowed	Each	7.934	7.934	7.822
Window unit, wood, double hung, Ponderosa pine, 2'4"x4'6", with frame sash, glazing, weather stripping and sash balance as per CS-190-53, mixed c/l, f.o.b. factory	Each	14.221	14.221	13.203
PLYWOOD				
Douglas fir, interior, grade A-D, 1/4"x48"x96", 3 ply, f.o.b. mill	M sq. ft.	61.201	64.538	75.440
Douglas fir, interior, grade C-D, 5/16"x48"x96", 5 ply, f.o.b. mill	M sq. ft.	87.801	89.056	104.590
Plywood, birch, standard panel, grade 1-3 or 1-4, type II glue, 3 ply 1/4" thick, 48"x96", c/1, f.o.b. factory	M sq. ft.	218.470	218.470	214.390
PREPARED PAINT				
Latex, water-thinned, inside, first grade, delivered	Gallon	3.295	3.295	2.743
Varnish, floor, first grade, delivered	Gallon	4.138	4.138	4.143
Enamel, white or colors, gloss, first grade, delivered	Gallon	5.127	5.127	5.133
Inside, flat, white, first grade, delivered	Gallon	3.401	3.401	3.405
Outside, white or colors, first grade, delivered	Gallon	4.797	4.797	4.803
METAL PRODUCTS				
Structural shapes, carbon steel, 6"x4"x1/2" angles, 30' long, ASTM spec. A-7, base quantity, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	6.167	6.167	6.167
Bars, reinforcing, carbon steel, 3/4" round x 30' long with 10% shorts, ASTM spec. A-15, 57T, base quantity, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	6.385	6.385	6.385
Sheets, galvanized, carbon steel, 24 gage x 30" wide x 96" long, commercial coating, base chemistry, base packaging, base quantity, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	8.765	8.765	8.615
Pipe, standard, black, carbon steel, buttweld, threaded and coupled, 1-1/4" nominal, random lengths c/1, wt. 228 lbs. per 100', f.o.b. mill	100 ft.	19.905	19.905	19.905
Pipe, standard, galvanized, carbon steel, buttweld, threaded and coupled, 1-1/4" nominal, random lengths c/1, wt. 228 lbs. per 100', f.o.b. mill	100 ft.	23.585	23.585	23.253
Nails, wire, carbon steel, 8d common, c/l, f.o.b. mill	100 lb.	9.825	9.825	9.825
Soil pipe, cast iron, 4", single hub, extra heavy, f.o.b. foundry	5' length	3.745	3.745	3.617
Copper water tubing, type L, 3/4" size, .045" wall thickness, shipped in 60' coils, 10,000' lots or more, f.o.b. mill, freight allowed	Foot	.288	.288	.281
Building wire, type RH-RW, size 12, solid, single braid, f.o.b. destination, or freight prepaid or allowed on specified amounts	M ft.	17.534	18.984	15.916
Insect screening, aluminum, 18x14 mesh, 30" wide, c/1, f.o.b. factory	100 sq. ft.	5.890	5.890	5.890

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-3: Wholesale Prices of Selected Construction Materials--Continued

Commodity	Unit	1960		1959
		Mar.	Feb.	Mar.
PLUMBING EQUIPMENT				
Bathtub, 5', enameled iron, recessed per CS77-56, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed	*Each*	$59.133	$59.133	$53.778
Lavatory, 20"x18" and 19"x17", enameled iron, straightback, per CS77-56 f.o.b. plant, freight allowed	*Each*	13.718	13.718	13.066
Water closet, vitreous china, closed coupled, reverse trap, per CS20-56, f.o.b. plant, freight allowed	*Each*	24.485	24.529	23.179
Sink, 32"x21", enameled steel, acid resisting, 2-compartment, per CS144-47 f.o.b. plant, freight allowed	*Each*	12.711	12.711	13.130
HEATING EQUIPMENT				
Convectors, nonferrous, free standing, average steam rating 40.8 to 43.0, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed	*Sq. ft.*	.479	.479	.470
Furnace, warm air:				
*Steel, forced air, oil fired, with burner, bonnet output 90,000-100,000 BTU, bonnet output rating, complete with standard equipment and controls, c/l or t/l lots, f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	*Each*	225.746	225.746	.....
*Steel, forced air, gas fired, jacketed, input rating 75,000 to 85,000 BTU, bonnet output rating, complete with standard equipment and controls, c/l or t/l lots, f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	*Each*	122.342	122.226	.....
Furnace, floor, gas fired, manual controls, input rating 40,000-50,000 BTU, f.o.b. factory	*Each*	(1)	(1)	(1)
*Oil burner, mechanical forced draft, .75-1.50 gal. per hr., f.o.b. factory	*Each*	100.459	100.172	.....
Water heater, gas fired, automatic, 1-year guarantee, 30-gal. steel storage tank, f.o.b. factory, freight allowed	*Each*	37.163	37.725	(1)
NONMETALLIC MINERAL PRODUCTS				
Sand, construction, f.o.b. plant	*Ton*	1.353	1.348	1.329
Gravel, for concrete, 1-1/2" maximum, f.o.b. plant	*Ton*	1.630	1.626	1.610
Crushed stone, for concrete, 1-1/2" maximum, f.o.b. plant	*Ton*	1.678	1.678	1.684
Building blocks, concrete, lightweight aggregate, 8"x8"x16", f.o.b. plant	*Each*	.197	.197	.190
Building brick, clay, f.o.b. plant	*Thousand*	28.511	28.511	31.495
Partition tile, clay, scored, 4"x12"x12", 3-cell, 16 lbs., f.o.b. plant	*Thousand*	143.202	143.202	138.087
Lath, gypsum, 3/8"x16"x48", f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	*M sq. ft.*	26.167	26.174	26.011
Wallboard, gypsum, 3/8"x48", varying lengths, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	*M sq. ft.*	34.480	34.463	34.300
Shingles, asphalt, strip, thick square butt, 210 lbs., f.o.b. factory, freight allowance	*Square*	5.280	5.280	5.979
Siding shingles, asbestos cement, f.o.b. plant, freight equalized	*Square*	12.738	12.738	12.380

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. * Beginning with January 1960, prices not comparable with those for previous periods because of a change in specification. [1] Not available.

Table E-4: Indexes of Union Hourly Wage Rates for Selected Building Trades

(1947-49 = 100)

Period	All trades	Bricklayers	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Plasterers	Plumbers	Building laborers
1950: July 1	110.7	111.6	110.1	111.5	109.6	113.0	107.8	112.4
1951: July 1	117.8	116.3	117.4	120.0	116.8	118.5	114.2	120.4
1952: July 1	125.1	126.2	124.6	126.8	124.4	125.3	121.0	128.6
1953: July 1	131.6	130.0	131.1	132.0	130.5	130.1	125.4	138.4
1954: July 1	136.4	134.2	135.3	135.9	134.5	132.5	132.3	144.4
1955: July 1	141.2	137.8	140.3	139.0	139.9	136.5	135.5	150.9
1956: July 1	147.7	144.0	146.2	146.6	145.5	141.7	141.5	159.5
1957: July 1	155.3	149.6	153.9	153.9	153.2	146.9	149.3	169.5
1958: July 1	162.4	154.6	161.1	162.1	158.7	151.6	155.6	177.9
1959: July 1	170.3	161.4	169.1	167.5	164.9	156.6	164.0	189.7
1959: Apr. 1	*165.0	NOT AVAILABLE						
Oct. 1	*171.0							
1960: Jan. 4	*172.0							
Apr. 1	*172.0							

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. * Estimated.

Table E-5: Union Hourly Wage Scales[1] for Selected Building Trades in 100 Cities

(As of April 1, 1960)

City	Bricklayers	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Plasterers	Plumbers	Building laborers
ALL PLACES:							
Estimated average rate	**$4.08**	**$3.66**	**$3.90**	**$3.46**	**$3.95**	**$3.93**	**$2.69**
Range in rate levels	**2.75-4.70**	**2.25-4.40**	**2.63-4.60**	**1.75-3.85**	**2.63-4.70**	**2.75-4.45**	**1.20-3.65**
Cents-per-hour increase, Jan. 4, 1960—Apr. 1, 1960	*.3*	*1.1*	*.4*	*1.4*	*.4*	*.8*	*.5*
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	*$4.250	*$3.490	$3.550	$3.050	$3.500	$3.850	*$2.200
Atlanta, Ga.	3.900	3.250	3.750	*3.300	3.375	3.700	1.900
Baltimore, Md.	4.100	3.500	3.750	*3.400	*3.850	*3.845	*2.225
Birmingham, Ala.	3.950	3.150	3.650	*3.300	3,270	3.580	1.900
Boise, Idaho	3.850	3.100	3.600	3.000	3.150	3.500	2.550
Boston, Mass.	3.800	3.550	3.900	3.225	3.650	*3.900	2.650
Buffalo, N. Y.	3.915	3.935	4.150	3.550	*3.960	3.775	2.935
Burlington, Vt.	3.750	2.750	3.000	1.750	3.750	3.000	2.200
Butte, Mont.	3.750	3.125	3.550	3.250	3.500	3.650	2.550
Charleston, S. C.	2.750	2.750	3.100	2.000	2.750	3.400	1.250
Charleston, W. Va.	4.000	3.625	3.775	3.000	3.500	3.800	2.425
Charlotte, N. C.	3.200	2.400	3.000	([2])	2.625	3.250	‡1.450
Chattanooga, Tenn.	3.875	3.200	*3.650	2.950	3.400	3.600	2.000
Cheyenne, Wyo.	3.750	*3.140	3.430	3.000	3.250	3.400	*2.200
Chicago, Ill.	4.075	3.750	4.100	3.600	3.950	3.950	3.025
Cincinnati, Ohio	3.900	3.725	*3.970	3.300	3.725	3.850	2.750
Cleveland, Ohio	3.965	3.990	4.050	3.605	3.990	3.890	3.250
Columbia, S. C.	*3.000	2.250	3.150	2.500	*3.000	3.250	([2])
Columbus, Ohio	4.010	3.540	3.700	3.200	3.650	‡3.725	*2.620
Dallas, Tex.	4.000	3.350	3.500	3.250	3.750	3.575	1.800
Dayton, Ohio	4.020	3.700	3.950	3.350	3.700	3.800	2.585
Denver, Colo.	*4.000	3.500	*3.900	*3.250	3.700	*3.950	*2.320
Des Moines, Iowa	4.075	3.400	3.650	3.150	3.525	3.685	2.650
Detroit, Mich.	3.900	3.550	3.900	3.400	3.660	3.835	2.800
Duluth, Minn.	3.670	3.120	3.550	3.100	3.450	3.700	2.520
El Paso, Tex.	*3.950	*3.350	*3.700	2.800	3.375	3.650	*1.875
Erie, Pa.	4.000	3.540	3.775	*3.150	3.600	3.775	2.600
Evansville, Ind.	*3.850	*3.375	3.620	*3.100	3.720	3.600	*2.500
Fargo, N. Dak.	*3.700	2.670	3.100	2.600	3.400	3.050	*2.150
Grand Rapids, Mich.	4.100	3.400	3.560	2.950	3.500	3.700	*2.700
Hartford, Conn.	3.850	3.450	4.025	3.270	3.850	3.770	*2.800
Houston, Tex.	4.000	3.440	‡3.800	3.225	3.687	3.525	2.050
Indianapolis, Ind.	3.925	3.450	3.750	3.400	3.700	*3.750	2.450
Jackson, Miss.	3.500	2.950	*3.400	2.750	3.000	3.550	1.450
Jacksonville, Fla.	3.600	3.150	3.650	2.800	3.350	3.500	([2])
Kansas City, Mo.	3.950	3.500	3.750	3.425	3.750	3.800	2.455
Knoxville, Tenn.	3.800	3.100	3.400	2.800	3.400	3.500	1.900
Lansing, Mich.	4.000	3.430	3.680	3.180	3.880	3.750	2.630
Las Vegas, Nev.	4.350	3.800	4.200	3.650	4.350	4.225	3.050
Little Rock, Ark.	3.700	3.200	3.375	*2.813	3.400	3.350	1.750
Los Angeles, Calif.	4.000	3.600	4.224	3.660	4.125	4.080	2.880
Louisville, Ky.	3.875	3.500	3.750	3.325	3.500	3.750	2.450
Madison, Wis.	*3.800	*3.350	3.800	3.140	*3.600	*3.490	*2.800
Manchester, N. H.	3.850	*3.270	3.250	*2.580	3.850	*3.650	*2.590
Memphis, Tenn.	3.800	*3.200	3.575	3.000	3.350	3.560	1.675
Miami, Fla.	3.770	3.400	3.650	3.370	3.770	3.600	*1.850
Milwaukee, Wis.	3.720	3.470	3.570	3.220	3.480	3.580	2.690
Minneapolis, Minn.	3.875	3.450	3.550	3.240	3.500	3.570	2.700
Mobile, Ala.	3.800	3.150	*3.675	3.150	3.500	*3.850	1.840
Montgomery, Ala.	3.250	2.750	3.100	2.750	3.000	3.350	1.200

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E-5: Union Hourly Wage Scales[1] for Selected Building Trades in 100 Cities—Con.

(As of April 1, 1960)

City	Bricklayers	Carpenters	Electricians	Painters	Plasterers	Plumbers	Building laborers
Nashville, Tenn.	$3.750	*$3.200	$3.425	$3.050	$3.300	*$3.650	$1.750
Newark, N. J.	4.500	4.300	4.250	3.850	4.500	4.250	3.450
New Haven, Conn.	3.750	3.450	3.925	*3.400	3.750	3.750	*2.800
New Orleans, La.	3.675	3.200	‡3.775	*2.875	3.195	3.600	1.850
New York, N. Y.	4.700	4.400	4.150	3.500	4.700	4.450	3.650
Norfolk, Va.	3.750	2.750	*3.550	2.960	3.375	3.450	1.580
Oakland, Calif.	4.000	3.550	4.052	3.500	3.840	4.350	2.865
Oklahoma City, Okla.	4.000	3.275	3.625	3.000	3.625	*3.850	2.200
Omaha, Nebr.	3.800	3.400	3.725	3.000	3.600	3.650	2.325
Peoria, Ill.	4.125	3.700	3.900	3.400	3.975	3.950	3.050
Philadelphia, Pa.	4.100	3.785	4.375	3.325	4.150	4.000	2.500
Phoenix, Ariz.	4.000	3.600	4.000	*3.250	3.960	4.050	2.540
Pittsburgh, Pa.	4.300	3.775	4.600	3.575	4.075	4.000	2.575
Portland, Maine	3.500	2.850	3.300	2.200	*3.500	3.350	2.200
Portland, Oreg.	*4.070	*3.380	*3.950	3.400	3.780	‡3.840	‡2.790
Providence, R. I.	3.925	3.250	3.550	2.950	3.775	3.500	2.525
Raleigh, N. C.	3.000	2.325	2.625	‡1.900	2.750	‡2.750	1.250
Reading, Pa.	3.800	3.200	*3.850	2.800	3.450	3.450	2.260
Richmond, Va.	*3.750	2.750	3.275	*2.450	3.230	*3.500	1.580
Rochester, N. Y.	3.935	3.650	3.920	3.400	3.935	3.520	2.815
Rock Island, Ill. (Dist.)[3]	3.900	3.260	3.800	3.100	3.550	3.500	2.630
St. Louis, Mo.	4.050	3.725	4.110	3.690	3.800	4.000	2.775
St. Paul, Minn.	3.875	3.450	3.500	3.300	3.450	3.620	2.700
Salt Lake City, Utah	3.820	3.150	3.650	2.940	3.625	*3.780	2.275
San Antonio, Tex.	*3.730	3.125	3.500	*3.000	3.625	3.635	1.525
San Diego, Calif.	4.200	3.600	4.350	3.540	4.025	4.080	2.880
San Francisco, Calif.	4.250	3.550	4.052	3.500	3.790	4.140	2.865
Santa Fe, N. Mex.	*4.250	*3.490	3.550	3.050	3.500	3.850	*2.200
Savannah, Ga.	3.500	3.100	3.450	2.625	2.750	3.550	1.650
Schenectady, N. Y.	3.700	3.400	3.900	3.000	3.700	3.650	2.600
Scranton, Pa.	3.750	3.175	3.500	2.625	3.650	3.400	2.450
Seattle, Wash.	4.150	3.320	3.800	3.515	3.720	3.810	3.000
Shreveport, La.	3.900	3.000	3.600	2.900	*3.625	*3.600	*1.725
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	*3.850	2.825	3.300	2.480	3.125	3.500	2.025
South Bend, Ind.	3.900	3.300	3.650	3.000	3.360	3.650	2.475
Spokane, Wash.	4.120	*3.480	3.800	*3.390	3.630	3.870	2.750
Springfield, Mass.	3.750	*3.430	3.575	3.050	3.750	3.750	*2.550
Syracuse, N. Y.	3.900	3.520	4.000	3.200	3.775	3.630	2.750
Tampa, Fla.	*3.600	3.150	3.650	2.750	*3.600	3.400	1.575
Toledo, Ohio	3.930	3.820	3.900	3.540	3.820	3.950	2.940
Trenton, N. J.	4.100	3.900	4.600	3.500	4.100	4.250	2.750
Tulsa, Okla.	4.000	3.300	‡3.760	3.200	3.625	‡3.730	2.300
Washington, D. C.	4.150	‡3.675	4.200	3.590	*3.925	4.160	2.425
Wichita, Kan.	3.850	3.200	3.800	2.875	3.500	3.900	2.300
Wilmington, Del.	3.925	3.700	4.125	3.200	3.800	3.950	2.150
Worcester, Mass.	3.800	3.550	3.550	‡3.125	3.800	3.550	2.650
York, Pa.	3.500	2.950	3.500	2.550	3.350	3.450	1.975
Youngstown, Ohio	3.955	3.675	3.875	3.415	3.855	3.690	2.810

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Represents an increase in rates between January 4, 1960 and April 1, 1960. ‡Indicates a correction of data reported for previous quarter. [1] These are basic scales representing minimum wage rates agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade unions. Data on employer contributions to insurance (welfare) and pension funds, and for vacation and holiday payments are available upon request to the source agency. [2] No union scale in effect on survey date. [3] Includes Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa.

Part F--Materials Output

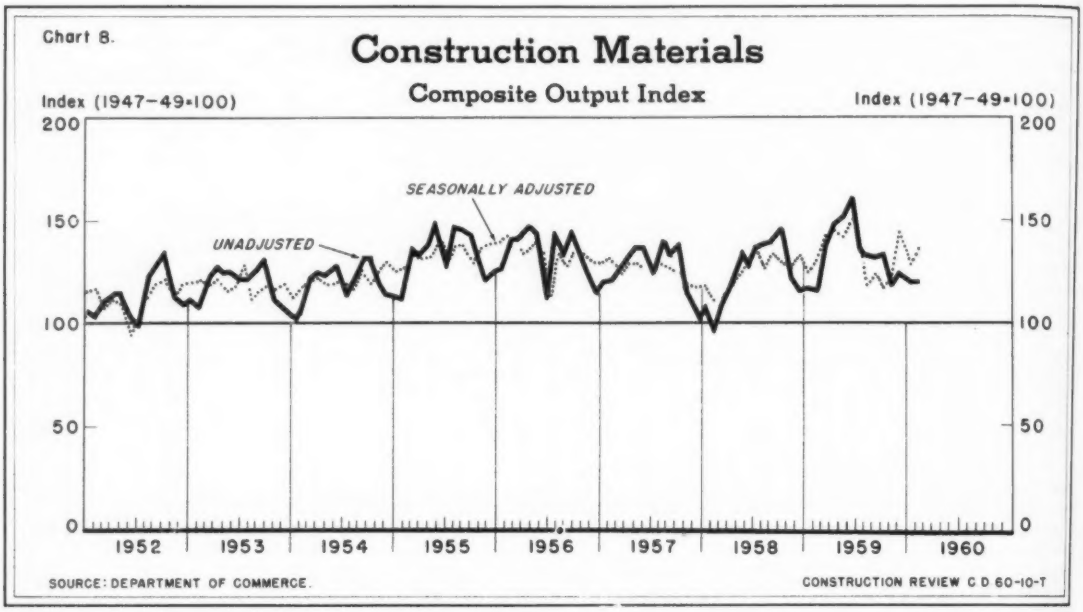


Table F-1: Construction Materials: Indexes of Output (Unadjusted and Seasonally Adjusted)

(Monthly average 1947-49=100)

Materials group	Monthly Indexes											
	Unadjusted							Seasonally adjusted				
	Annual average		1959		1960			1959		1960		
	1958	1959	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Jan.	Feb.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Composite	125.5	134.3	115.8	r114.7	119.2	119.4	(1)	123.7	r130.0	r127.7	135.8	(1)
Lumber and wood products	121.9	r137.3	122.7	r120.1	r127.2	r133.3	142.7	128.5	p135.2	r133.2	r150.1	149.4
Millwork	108.4	121.9	116.2	111.2	79.9	94.0	107.7	132.0	116.9	90.8	98.8	116.3
Paint, varnish, and lacquer	124.9	133.7	113.4	r114.3	115.6	117.9	139.9	117.8	r117.5	120.0	121.2	145.1
Portland cement	155.1	168.8	111.3	100.0	111.7	96.2	110.2	136.9	144.9	137.4	139.4	124.7
Asphalt products	102.6	r105.7	r62.1	r73.9	59.0	74.8	82.4	r76.3	90.2	72.5	91.3	90.1
Heating and plumbing equipment	127.2	137.1	121.4	128.5	r114.3	118.0	(1)	138.7	147.5	r130.6	135.5	(1)
Iron and steel products	123.7	116.4	109.8	r109.9	125.6	115.6	(1)	114.7	r122.8	131.2	129.2	(1)
Clay construction products	132.3	r149.0	r124.0	r116.9	r128.0	r128.6	(1)	r137.9	r144.9	r142.4	159.4	(1)

	Quarterly Indexes (Unadjusted)						
	Annual average		1958	1959			
	1958	1959	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	2d qtr.	3d qtr.	4th qtr.
Gypsum products	172.5	203.4	186.4	177.4	216.8	228.7	190.7
Plumbing fixtures	r117.9	146.1	129.1	136.7	152.7	145.3	149.5

Source: Table compiled by the Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by various Government agencies and by private firms as shown in notes to the tables following in Part F. [1] Not available. [r] Revised.

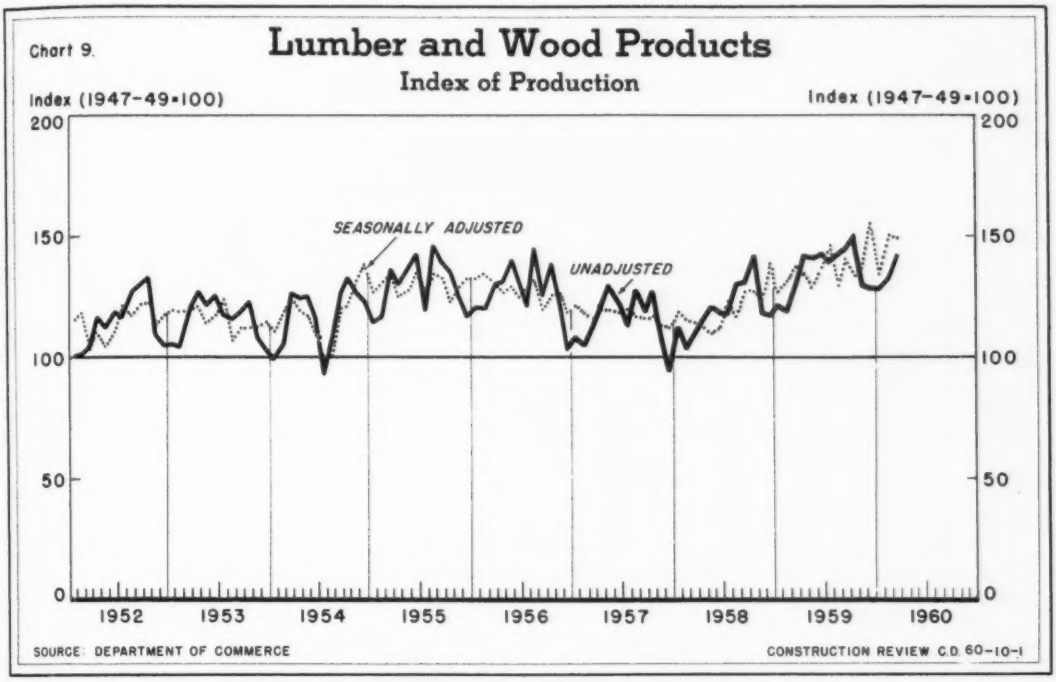


Table F-2: Lumber and Wood Products: Production, Shipments, and Stocks

Period	Softwood lumber [1] (Million board feet)			Hardwood flooring [1] (Thousand board feet)			Douglas fir plywood [2] (Million square feet)	Insulating boards [3] (Tons)	Hardboard [3] (Tons)
	Production	Shipments	Stocks*	Production	Shipments	Stocks*	Production		
1947-49 average	28,252	27,656	4,485	812,365	789,437	44,455	1,802	766,269	294,214
Year: 1957	26,758	26,952	5,894	953,706	947,023	107,028	5,379	989,059	568,522
1958	27,381	27,665	5,613	927,294	922,789	99,111	6,340	1,026,790	608,623
1959	29,709	29,582	5,766	1,034,098	1,022,299	95,470	7,752	r1,118,586	r 829,699
12 months ending:									
December 1959	29,709	29,582	.....	1,034,098	1,022,299	.....	7,752	r1,118,586	r 829,699
January 1960	29,684	29,481	.....	1,032,410	1,019,421	.....	7,842	r1,120,215	r839,587
February 1960	29,906	29,513	.....	1,033,825	1,011,724	.....	7,927	r1,123,481	r850,351
March 1960	30,052	29,299	.....	1,035,088	1,000,374	.....	8,015	1,115,230	860,385
1959: March	2,418	2,554	5,486	80,802	86,139	81,704	614	r 92,141	r 63,182
April	2,575	2,724	5,336	89,563	93,293	76,489	693	107,341	71,202
May	2,578	2,678	5,236	88,494	89,622	75,266	675	100,510	73,315
June	2,674	2,711	5,198	92,372	93,574	73,959	654	104,712	74,022
July	2,556	2,650	5,106	93,053	89,332	75,079	552	101,855	73,329
August	2,571	2,573	5,101	89,749	89,446	75,307	689	100,273	77,834
September	2,694	2,556	5,239	92,346	90,570	76,548	642	100,745	73,738
October	2,671	2,518	5,420	93,985	87,322	82,277	742	99,084	78,422
November	2,299	2,075	5,643	80,379	72,515	87,645	666	76,729	65,004
December	2,387	2,266	5,766	81,167	73,217	95,470	610	76,043	60,657
1960: January	2,127	2,047	5,847	76,581	74,725	96,058	713	82,795	68,226
February	2,356	2,161	6,059	75,334	71,969	98,250	678	r 81,253	r71,420
March	2,564	2,340	6,283	82,065	74,789	105,401	703	83,890	73,216
	Percent change								
March, 1959-60	+ 6	- 8	+15	+2	- 13	+29	+14	- 9	+16
First 3 mos., 1959-60	+ 5	- 4	.....	([4])	- 9	.....	+14	- 1	+17

*As of end of period. Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA). Sources: [1] National Lumber Manufacturers Association. [2] Douglas Fir Plywood Association. Monthly data are estimated from quarterly totals. [3] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [4] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. r Revised.

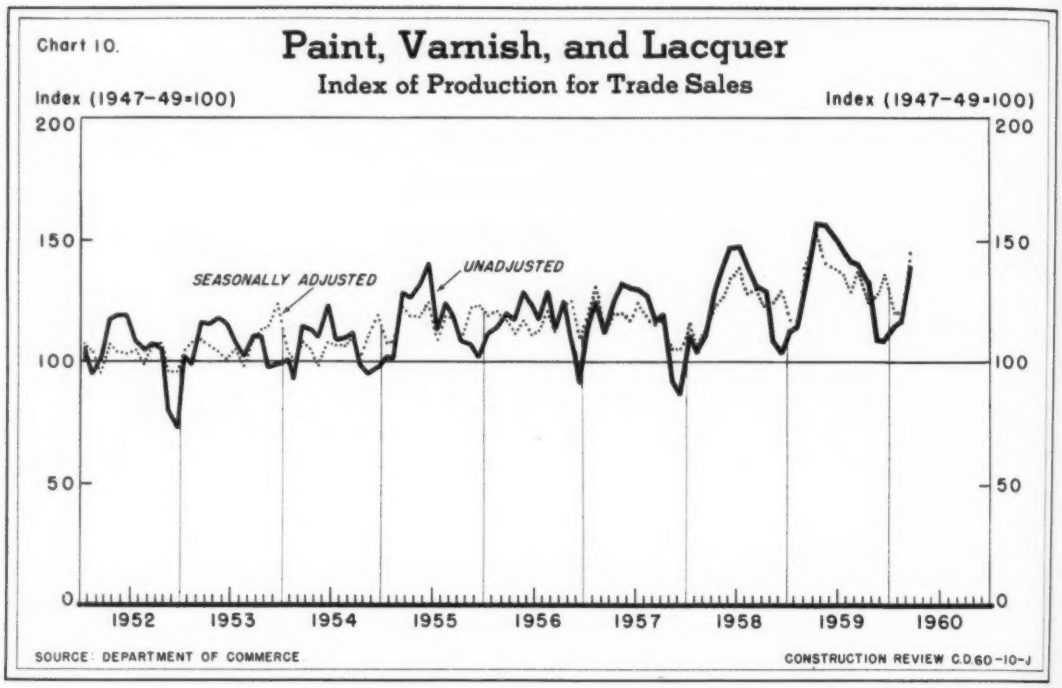


Table F-3: Shipments of Millwork Products and Production of Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer

Period	Shipments (Thousands of units)				Production for trade sales (Thousands of gallons)
	Ponderosa pine doors[1]	Hardwood doors[1]	Sash[1]	Exterior frames[1]	Paint, varnish, & lacquer[2]
1947-49 average	[3] 3,768	[3] 3,298	[3] 11,043	[3] 4,186	266,701
Year: 1957	2,028	5,611	9,887	5,273	313,128
1958	[r] 1,829	[r] 4,308	[r] 9,432	[r] 6,247	333,100
1959	2,474	4,613	11,049	7,118	356,700
12 months ending:					
December 1959	2,474	4,613	11,049	7,118	356,700
January 1960	2,445	4,445	10,847	7,009	357,200
February 1960	2,396	4,392	10,716	6,948	358,000
March 1960	2,393	4,361	10,510	6,903	358,800
1959: March	202	402	856	516	30,300
April	241	400	987	672	35,000
May	226	413	1,071	777	34,700
June	223	455	1,075	785	33,500
July	190	333	946	636	32,400
August	230	436	1,053	755	31,400
September	228	450	1,032	686	31,100
October	221	377	1,059	623	29,300
November	173	292	768	408	24,400
December	145	254	614	338	24,000
1960: January	139	265	587	356	25,700
February	179	315	668	397	26,200
March	199	371	650	471	31,100
	Percent change				
March, 1959-60	- 1	- 8	- 24	- 9	+ 3
First 3 mos., 1959-60	- 13	- 21	- 22	- 15	+ 3

Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA). Sources: [1] National Wood Work Manufacturers Association (whose data are from member firms only and are not adjusted to represent full coverage). [2] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [3] Production. Beginning with January 1959 data for shipments only have been available. Special tabulations prepared by the source agency indicate only minor differences between production and shipments. See Note to this table in the April 1959 issue. [r] Revised.

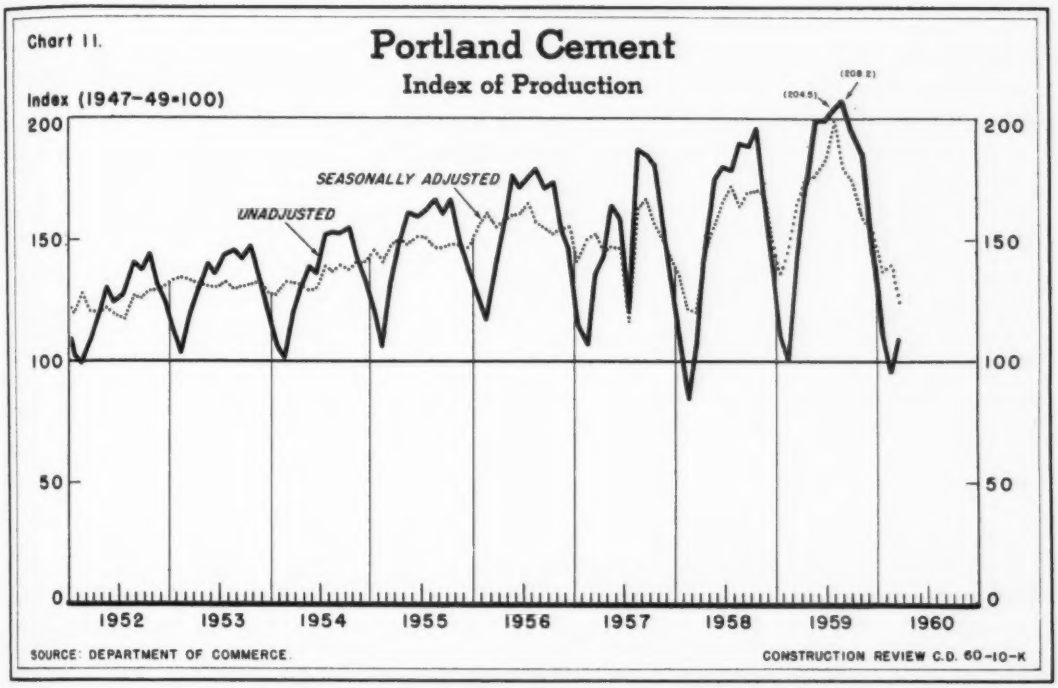


Table F-4: Portland Cement, and Asphalt and Gypsum Products: Production, Shipments, and Stocks

Period	Production (Thousands of barrels) Portland cement[1]	Shipments (Thousands of barrels) Portland cement[1]	Stocks* (Thousands of barrels) Portland cement[1]	Shipments (Thousands of squares) Asphalt prepared roofing[2]	Asphalt siding[2]	Asphalt insulated brick siding[2]	Asphalt and tar saturated felts[2]	Shipments ** (Million square feet) Gypsum board[1]	Gypsum lath[1]
1947-49 average	200,607	199,306	11,922	61,252	3,365	2,811	17,087	2,478	2,075
Year: 1957	297,801	291,741	28,550	53,326	1,036	1,764	30,761	4,505	2,224
1958	311,319	309,650	30,800	58,228	1,040	1,616	31,840	5,185	2,153
1959	r338,537	r337,966	31,328	r59,528	r935	1,516	r34,225	.....	.....
12 months ending:									
December 1959	r338,537	r337,966	.....	r59,528	r935	1,516	r34,225	.....	.....
January 1960	r338,602	r336,331	.....	r59,477	r934	1,486	34,127	.....	.....
February 1960	r337,972	r336,086	.....	r59,452	r932	1,473	34,300	.....	.....
March 1960	332,057	330,632	.....	56,283	880	1,438	32,767	.....	.....
1959: March	r24,337	r23,266	r36,381	r6,915	r108	107	r4,029	.....	.....
April	29,093	30,423	36,381	r3,969	r52	143	r2,670	1,681	638
May	33,428	33,278	36,528	r4,729	r61	159	r2,792		
June	33,455	36,361	33,621	r5,539	r68	156	r3,113		
July	34,182	37,370	30,417	r6,135	r86	176	r3,400	1,767	683
August	34,800	37,111	28,104	r5,885	r86	168	r2,915		
September	32,590	35,351	25,341	r6,492	r107	165	r3,180		
October	31,127	32,523	23,912	r7,216	r122	145	r3,669	1,501	529
November	26,100	22,219	27,794	r3,752	r76	93	r2,220		
December	24,111	20,577	31,328	r2,866	r51	59	r2,053		
1960: January	18,669	12,909	37,088	2,632	52	46	1,865		
February	16,080	14,698	38,666	3,322	63	56	2,394	([3])	([3])
March	18,422	17,812	39,163	3,746	56	72	2,496		
	Percent change								
March, 1959-60	-24	-23	+8	-46	-48	-33	-38	.....	.....
First 3 mos., 1959-60	-11	-14	.....	-25	-24	-31	-18	.....	.....

*As of end of period. **Data reported on a quarterly basis. Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA). Sources: [1] Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines. [2] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [3] Not yet available. rRevised.

Table F-5: Portland Cement: Destination of Shipments, by State

(Thousands of barrels)

State	1960			Calendar year			12 months ending--		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	1957	1958	1959	Jan. 1960	Feb. 1960	Mar. 1960
Alabama	239	296	337	4,627	4,768	5,019	4,920	4,895	4,777
Arizona	339	436	524	2,778	3,608	3,858	3,840	3,952	4,098
Arkansas	95	111	145	1,684	2,125	2,634	2,628	2,621	2,572
California	2,121	2,269	3,151	32,910	34,076	38,648	38,302	38,602	38,546
Colorado	141	160	278	4,027	4,183	4,315	4,276	4,240	4,209
Connecticut	120	128	143	5,188	3,206	3,132	3,155	3,178	3,154
Delaware	37	41	39	905	861	1,112	1,119	1,115	1,084
District of Columbia	85	85	85	1,172	1,524	1,609	1,615	1,589	1,521
Florida	1,045	1,045	1,049	9,985	11,397	13,547	13,500	13,516	13,509
Georgia	277	307	348	4,675	5,726	6,564	6,372	6,270	6,079
Idaho	23	43	87	959	1,453	1,231	1,185	1,176	1,162
Illinois	364	505	595	16,238	19,388	18,133	18,093	18,122	17,719
Indiana	207	260	293	7,045	7,328	8,700	8,723	8,761	8,617
Iowa	67	90	101	5,810	7,749	7,613	7,587	7,578	7,484
Kansas	121	138	183	4,980	6,396	6,887	6,783	6,560	6,199
Kentucky	113	159	152	3,281	3,074	4,201	4,221	4,216	4,112
Louisiana	457	508	675	7,585	8,043	8,908	8,740	8,807	8,638
Maine	21	21	25	964	956	1,105	1,106	1,111	1,106
Maryland	245	255	251	5,176	4,660	5,292	5,360	5,349	5,163
Massachusetts	199	216	232	4,922	4,762	4,597	4,633	4,692	4,671
Michigan	255	334	388	14,498	13,999	15,211	15,199	15,264	15,194
Minnesota	96	153	184	5,481	6,204	6,309	6,296	6,287	6,187
Mississippi	123	127	168	2,190	2,778	3,064	3,021	2,995	2,861
Missouri	200	268	266	6,851	7,637	8,827	8,805	8,727	8,314
Montana	18	26	43	1,377	1,394	1,427	1,415	1,417	1,395
Nebraska	49	64	77	2,651	3,833	3,980	3,929	3,868	3,758
Nevada	38	49	67	554	568	781	778	792	795
New Hampshire	31	29	37	637	584	685	701	712	722
New Jersey	395	420	429	7,952	7,902	8,668	8,758	8,777	8,623
New Mexico	120	147	206	2,206	2,430	3,107	2,995	2,918	2,866
New York	886	962	1,065	19,175	19,213	20,295	20,541	20,820	20,783
North Carolina	247	267	235	4,647	4,441	5,639	5,604	5,580	5,360
North Dakota	11	12	18	1,930	1,657	2,011	2,008	2,002	1,977
Ohio	400	523	558	17,306	16,186	19,313	19,345	19,359	19,042
Oklahoma	135	205	355	4,917	5,131	5,373	5,207	4,988	4,789
Oregon	103	167	197	2,532	2,593	2,899	2,848	2,862	2,825
Pennsylvania	537	549	539	14,288	15,172	15,781	15,880	15,858	15,440
Rhode Island	23	24	27	762	818	638	645	650	641
South Carolina	145	164	168	2,010	2,204	2,612	2,561	2,550	2,502
South Dakota	30	46	64	1,071	1,392	1,665	1,672	1,688	1,680
Tennessee	177	232	277	4,153	4,288	5,139	5,115	5,072	4,931
Texas	1,176	1,272	1,887	18,892	22,322	23,708	23,121	22,839	22,216
Utah	49	70	135	1,791	2,118	2,210	r 2,192	r 2,181	2,149
Vermont	6	4	12	302	353	363	363	362	365
Virginia	278	282	262	5,436	5,180	6,356	6,373	6,326	6,098
Washington	216	338	411	5,078	6,555	5,737	5,648	5,617	5,524
West Virginia	58	68	90	2,269	1,986	2,081	2,076	2,069	2,014
Wisconsin	168	190	249	6,771	6,751	7,531	7,551	7,600	7,633
Wyoming	56	39	54	688	962	1,102	1,123	1,128	1,134

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by Department of Interior, Bureau of Mines. r Revised.

NOTE: Alaska and Hawaii have been omitted to avoid disclosure of individual company operations.

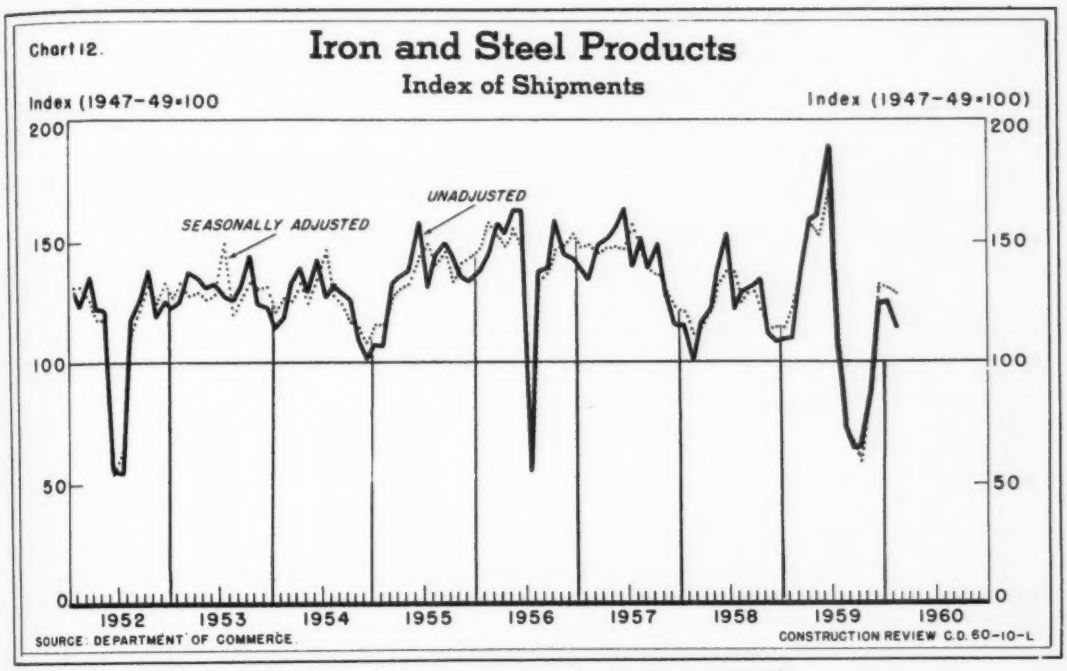


Table F-6: Iron and Steel Products: Shipments, Bookings, and Backlog

(Thousands of tons)

Period	Shipments									Shipments	Bookings	Backlog*
	Line pipe[1]	Concrete reinforcing bars[1]	Galvanized sheets[1]	Nails[1]	Piling[1]	Rails[1]	Cast-iron pipe[2]		Rigid steel conduit[3]	Fabricated structural steel[4]		
							Pressure	Soil				
1947-49 average	1,975	1,523	1,669	797	309	2,167	1,075	604	226	2,639	2,442	.....
Year: 1957	4,217	2,300	2,393	447	569	1,283	1,352	757	352	4,180	3,073	1,125
1958	2,608	2,034	2,827	418	440	580	1,278	789	327	3,664	2,773	1,135
1959	2,803	2,174	2,771	392	341	632	1,441	866	295	2,904	3,223	1,194
12 months ending:												
December 1959	2,803	2,174	2,771	392	341	632	1,441	866	295	2,904	3,223	.....
January 1960	2,863	2,225	2,815	404	357	682	1,452	r864	299	2,889	3,208	.....
February 1960	r2,870	2,215	2,823	408	370	687	1,453	858	303	2,914	3,203	.....
March 1960	2,802	2,132	2,835	393	372	673	(5)	(5)	299	2,930	3,291	.....
1959: March	307	228	317	43	35	103	108	90	21	260	255	1,146
April	433	280	329	46	49	83	130	84	26	291	295	1,202
May	446	256	317	51	54	105	142	76	29	294	242	1,151
June	477	380	350	61	61	104	161	85	38	365	291	1,108
July	184	142	181	20	23	43	133	80	33	239	259	1,117
August	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	146	80	25	220	197	1,093
September	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	143	76	17	183	284	1,093
October	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	140	70	10	195	244	984
November	136	163	197	34	20	12	96	60	12	181	260	1,162
December	268	213	302	44	44	59	92	51	31	236	366	1,194
1960: January	283	185	323	43	46	106	87	57	34	209	221	1,199
February	234	140	290	34	37	81	76	50	26	241	289	1,269
March	239	145	329	28	37	89	(5)	(5)	17	277	343	1,237
	Percent change											
February, 1959-60	+ 3	- 7	+ 3	+12	+ 53	+ 7	+1	-11	+13	+11	- 2	+10
First 2 mos., 1959-60	+ 15	+14	+ 9	+26	+ 53	+42	+8	- 7	+15	+ 2	- 4	.....

*Scheduled for fabrication in the next 4 months. Table compiled by the Department of Commerce (BDSA). Sources: [1] American Iron and Steel Institute. [2] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. [3] National Electric Manufacturers Association. [4] American Institute of Steel Construction, Inc. [5] Not available. r Revised.

Table F-7: Clay Construction Products: Production and Shipments

Period	Brick, common and face (*Million brick*)		Structural clay tile (*Thousand tons*)		Vitrified clay sewer pipe (*Thousand tons*)		Hollow facing tile (*Million brick equivalent*)		Glazed & unglazed floor & wall tile (*Thousand square feet*)	
	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments	Production	Shipments
1947-49 average	5,504	5,324	1,286	1,231	1,451	1,375	357	341	104,800	101,088
Year: 1957	6,658	6,306	687	641	1,836	1,629	465	441	212,114	207,094
1958	6,489	6,459	574	543	1,773	1,772	484	453	221,768	215,710
1959	r7,336	r7,258	r551	r521	r2,025	r1,973	r445	r412	r258,631	r252,545
12 months ending:										
November 1959	r7,299	r7,220	r560	r525	r2,008	r1,960	r450	r420	r255,625	r250,610
December 1959	r7,336	r7,258	r551	r521	r2,025	r1,973	r445	r412	r258,631	r252,545
January 1960	r7,349	r7,244	545	r517	r2,037	r1,977	r437	r407	r260,023	r253,624
February 1960	7,381	7,222	546	515	2,049	1,983	433	405	263,482	254,077
1959: February	r443	r393	r36	r36	r137	100	r33	r28	r18,206	r17,964
March	r548	r602	r42	r41	153	153	r36	31	r20,427	r20,025
April	r626	r691	r50	r51	r175	186	r37	36	r21,135	r21,663
May	r632	r711	r49	48	r178	182	r38	r37	r21,184	r21,647
June	r674	r740	47	50	r185	195	39	38	r21,323	r22,112
July	r691	r718	r50	51	186	196	r41	40	r20,742	r22,268
August	r675	687	50	r48	r176	199	r39	r36	r21,253	r21,999
September	r692	690	48	46	r186	194	38	35	r23,388	r22,282
October	r695	654	49	44	191	186	r39	38	r24,720	r23,956
November	r620	r543	48	r35	r161	146	r35	31	r23,080	r20,612
December	r572	r464	r38	34	r166	131	r35	r30	r23,037	r20,411
1960: January	r479	r351	r39	34	r145	r107	r28	r26	r21,528	r18,685
February	476	371	36	34	149	106	29	27	21,665	18,417
	Percent change									
February, 1959-60	+7	−6	+1	−7	+9	+5	−12	−5	+19	+3
First 2 mos., 1959-60	+5	−5	−6	−9	+9	+5	−18	−12	+13	+4

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census. r Revised.

Table F-8: Clay Construction Products: Production and Shipments, by Census Region [1]

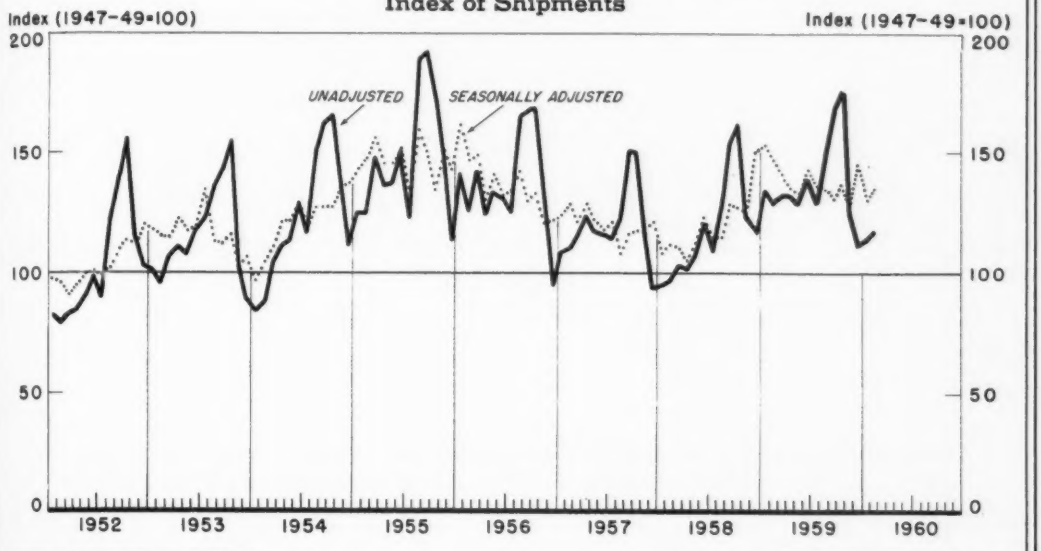
Census region	PRODUCTION				SHIPMENTS			
	1960		1959		1960		1959	
	February	January	December	November	February	January	December	November
	Brick, common and face (*thousands*)							
U. S. TOTAL	475,833	r479,235	572,449	619,536	370,551	r351,251	464,093	542,937
New England	5,552	6,184			7,842	7,148		
Middle Atlantic	62,221	r64,466			45,010	r37,285		
East North Central	81,958	r83,027			61,103	r53,790		
West North Central	23,727	29,022			14,585	r15,730		
South Atlantic	136,385	r131,050	(2)	(2)	102,942	100,709	(2)	(2)
East South Central	56,158	58,324			44,448	44,001		
West South Central	73,217	r70,848			54,912	r52,284		
Mountain	23,594	r23,788			21,013	r22,306		
Pacific	13,021	12,526			18,696	17,998		
	Structural clay tile (*tons*)							
U. S. TOTAL	36,490	r38,525	37,879	47,963	33,541	r33,910	33,816	35,237
Middle Atlantic	4,627	4,681			2,917	3,724		
East North Central	1,712	3,675			2,285	2,484		
West North Central	3,144	r4,146	(2)	(2)	4,325	r4,892	(2)	(2)
South Atlantic	7,568	6,633			6,739	6,507		
East South Central	2,966	2,181			3,132	2,113		
West South Central	15,397	r16,234			13,188	r13,125		
Mountain & Pacific	1,076	r975			955	r1,065		
	Vitrified clay sewer pipe (*tons*)							
U. S. TOTAL	148,651	r145,129	165,796	160,532	106,015	r106,982	131,341	146,216
Middle Atlantic	12,362	11,059			7,542	6,171		
East North Central	51,278	49,239			33,530	36,188		
West North Central	14,820	16,047			7,275	8,104		
South Atlantic	21,509	r21,025	(2)	(2)	18,252	r18,215	(2)	(2)
E. & W. South Central	20,074	18,848			17,025	17,334		
Mountain	4,171	r4,069			3,027	r2,515		
Pacific	24,437	24,842			19,364	18,455		

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census. [1] Composition of regions, and nonfarm population distribution by region, are shown under table A-2. r Revised data not available by region.

Chart 13.

Heating and Plumbing Equipment

Index of Shipments



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE. CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 60-10-M

Table F-9: Heating and Plumbing Equipment: Shipments and Stocks

Period	Gas water heaters (*Thousands of units*)		C. I. convectors and radiators (*Thousand square feet*)		Warm air furnaces (*Thousands of units*)		Floor and wall furnaces (*Thousands of units*)		Residential oil burners [1] (*Thousands of units*)
	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments	Stocks*	Shipments
1947-49 average	1,818	67	50,980	4,377	794	69	552	44	541
Year: 1957	2,825	79	24,892	3,482	1,131	183	469	65	425
1958	2,914	83	22,350	3,182	1,248	170	485	49	382
1959	2,808	73	19,937	3,112	1,415	152	575	52	430
12 months ending:									
November 1959	2,852	.....	20,059	.....	1,424	.....	581	.....	436
December 1959	2,808	.....	19,937	.....	1,415	.....	575	.....	430
January 1960	2,757	.....	19,642	.....	1,404	.....	563	.....	423
February 1960	2,712	.....	19,590	.....	1,398	.....	550	.....	420
1959: February	247	78	1,415	4,234	86	191	42	61	30
March	253	86	1,713	4,596	95	207	38	59	29
April	248	75	1,801	4,715	98	220	43	59	29
May	228	104	1,074	5,305	101	230	40	69	31
June	237	94	1,438	5,379	119	226	43	77	48
July	235	56	1,601	4,756	126	205	46	69	34
August	241	45	1,731	4,613	151	184	54	67	42
September	231	69	2,306	3,859	171	169	62	58	51
October	263	53	2,302	3,270	172	149	72	54	51
November	190	42	1,858	2,869	120	137	54	47	31
December	183	73	1,252	3,112	87	152	40	52	21
1960: January	202	49	1,151	3,483	78	175	[r] 28	56	26
February	202	64	1,363	3,654	80	202	29	60	27
	Percent change								
February, 1959-60	-18	-18	- 4	-14	- 7	+6	-31	- 3	-11
First 2 mos., 1959-60	-19	.....	-12	.....	-10	.....	-31	.....	-16

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census. * As of end of period.
[1] Sold separately. [r] Revised.

Chart 14.

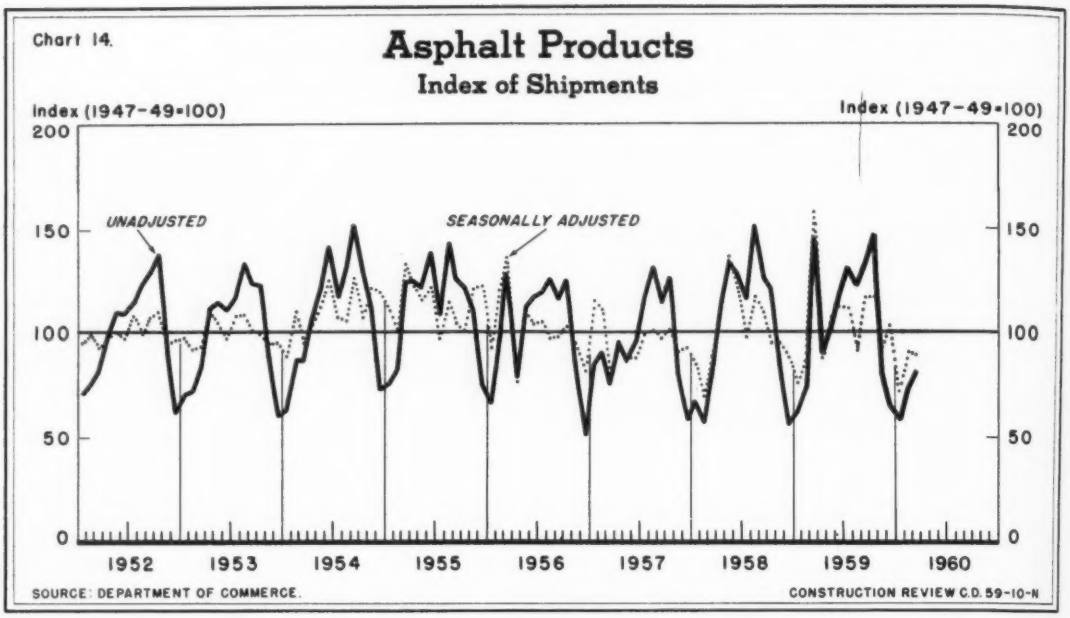


Table F-10: Imports and Exports of Selected Construction Materials

Item	Unit of quantity	IMPORTS 1957	IMPORTS 1958	IMPORTS 1959	EXPORTS 1957	EXPORTS 1958	EXPORTS 1959
LUMBER, MILLWORK, & WOOD PRODUCTS:							
Softwoods	*MM bd. ft.*	2,710	3,155	3,742	616	540	605
Hardwood flooring*	*M bd. ft.*	3,646	3,881	5,702	19,022	26,097	24,712
Wood doors	*Units*	114,416	146,590	209,532	42,894	73,156	76,276
Wood window sash [1]	*Units*	.....	.....	.....	44,084	82,527	125,172
Wallboard (hardboard)	*Tons*	2,753	1,987	4,926	6,682	([2])	([2])
Hardboard	*Tons*	60,728	57,404	105,589	([3])	6,183	5,937
Insulating wallboard	*Tons*	6,863	9,178	15,318	19,167	14,139	14,121
Softwood plywood, interior [1]	*M sq. ft.*	5,169	2,338	12,191	5,963	4,200	10,946
Softwood plywood, exterior [1]	*M sq. ft.*				8,705	7,600	60,918
CEMENT, GYPSUM, & ASBESTOS:							
Portland cement	*M bbls.*	4,305	3,378	5,259	1,331	641	277
Asbestos construction materials	*Tons*	21,851	13,270	32,626	17,489	13,961	11,031
Asphalt tile [1]	*M sq. yds.*	.....	.....	.....	2,333	2,113	2,040
IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTS:							
Cast-iron pipe, pressure	*Tons*	542	1,474	6,479	35,784	15,120	13,790
Cast-iron pipe, soil	*Tons*	4,977	7,104	9,851	8,391	7,122	7,491
Concrete reinforcing bars	*Tons*	160,371	472,527	851,900	84,720	24,729	13,775
Steel piling	*Tons*	31,808	4,412	10,196	18,434	13,538	14,117
Rails	*Tons*	4,853	4,625	8,194	196,792	139,000	61,356
Line pipe [1]	*Tons*	.....	.....	.....	607,206	315,300	69,666
Fabricated structural steel [1]	*Tons*	.....	.....	.....	246,783	112,479	57,704
Gas water heaters [1]	*Units*	.....	.....	.....	38,223	33,810	19,536
CLAY PRODUCTS:							
Clay building and paving bricks	*M brick*	4,118	4,512	6,358	40,190	45,685	54,641
Clay floor and wall tiles	*M sq. ft.*	17,072	25,475	48,399	5,226	4,650	2,971
Hollow building tile [1]	*Tons*	.....	.....	.....	15,364	15,849	18,487

Source: Table compiled by Department of Commerce (BDSA) from data reported by the Bureau of the Census. * Imports include only maple (except Japanese), birch, and beech. [1] Data for imports not available in same detail as for exports. [2] Included in hardboard exports. [3] Not available prior to 1958.

(NOTE: Table F-11, Plumbing Fixtures: Production, Shipments, and Stocks, is shown quarterly in the January, April, July, and October issues.)

Part G--Employment

NOTE: Beginning with data for January 1958, employment estimates for all States and areas (except as noted) are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued in 1957 by the Bureau of the Budget and are not strictly comparable with data for earlier periods.

Table G-1: Contract Construction: Employment by Type of Contractor

Period	All contractors	Building contractors							Nonbuilding contractors		
		All building contractors	General contractors	Special trades contractors					All nonbuilding	Highway and street	Other nonbuilding
				All special trades	Plumbing and heating	Painting and decorating	Electrical work	Other trades			
	NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES *(in thousands)*										
Year: 1952	2,634.0	2,119.0	948.3	1,170.8	287.7	156.5	155.7	570.9	514.0	209.4	305.0
1953	2,622.0	2,109.0	934.0	1,175.1	288.9	148.1	159.7	578.4	513.0	214.9	297.8
1954	2,593.0	2,090.0	885.7	1,204.0	295.7	143.8	164.4	600.1	503.0	217.4	285.6
1955	2,759.0	2,243.0	922.6	1,320.8	317.0	162.3	168.4	673.1	516.0	232.4	284.0
1956	2,929.0	2,336.0	970.0	1,366.0	328.7	170.9	186.2	680.2	593.0	257.9	335.3
1957	2,808.0	2,222.0	869.3	1,352.7	321.7	164.2	188.9	677.9	586.0	250.1	335.6
1958	2,648.0	2,079.0	750.6	1,328.6	303.6	169.6	173.2	682.2	569.0	256.0	313.2
1959	2,764.0	2,180.0	758.6	1,421.8	310.3	201.3	174.0	736.2	584.0	271.2	312.5
1959: Mar	2,417.0	1,945.0	671.8	1,273.2	292.6	154.0	160.4	666.2	472.0	194.0	277.6
Apr	2,662.0	2,091.0	742.2	1,348.5	301.6	174.4	161.6	710.9	571.0	254.9	315.8
May	2,834.0	2,184.0	776.5	1,407.6	305.3	199.4	169.6	733.3	650.0	310.5	339.8
June	2,986.0	2,301.0	824.0	1,477.2	314.0	217.7	176.5	769.0	685.0	335.0	350.0
July	3,035.0	2,348.0	836.7	1,511.3	323.5	239.9	179.1	768.8	687.0	343.0	344.1
Aug	3,107.0	2,419.0	849.5	1,569.8	330.8	246.9	184.2	807.9	688.0	347.2	340.4
Sept	3,043.0	2,383.0	827.7	1,555.2	329.1	239.9	185.1	801.1	660.0	329.5	330.8
Oct	2,961.0	2,327.0	801.6	1,524.9	322.6	228.4	181.1	792.8	634.0	309.5	324.0
Nov	2,856.0	2,269.0	764.8	1,504.6	314.5	222.0	180.1	788.0	587.0	270.8	316.6
Dec	2,699.0	2,181.0	725.5	1,455.2	308.6	204.9	176.3	765.4	518.0	220.5	297.0
1960: Jan	2,453.0	2,016.0	660.5	1,355.1	296.6	183.5	171.0	704.0	437.0	170.0	267.3
Feb	2,389.0	1,960.0	r 638.7	r 1,321.7	r 287.5	r 178.2	r 169.3	r 686.7	429.0	r 167.5	r 261.4
Mar	r 2,306.0	1,893.0	607.2	1,285.7	282.1	179.2	165.5	658.9	413.0	161.4	251.8
Apr	* 2,593.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
	Percent change										
Feb.-Mar. 1960	-3.5	-3.4	-4.9	-2.7	-1.9	+.6	-2.2	-4.0	-3.7	-3.6	-3.7
March, 1959-60	-4.6	-2.7	-9.6	+1.0	-3.6	+16.4	+3.2	-1.1	-12.5	-16.8	-9.3

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. * Percent change: Mar.-Apr., 1960, + 12.4; Apr. 1959-60, - 2.6 [1] Not yet available. r Revised.

Table G-2: Contract Construction: Number of Employees (Seasonally Adjusted)

(In thousands)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
1948	2,120	2,015	2,065	2,105	2,136	2,184	2,199	2,212	2,220	2,229	2,249	2,251	2,169
1949	2,222	2,171	2,146	2,128	2,124	2,130	2,157	2,176	2,197	2,192	2,190	2,141	2,165
1950	2,119	2,101	2,105	2,173	2,236	2,337	2,405	2,451	2,473	2,502	2,517	2,471	2,333
1951	2,526	2,521	2,569	2,593	2,596	2,613	2,633	2,641	2,630	2,653	2,606	2,620	2,603
1952	2,599	2,624	2,588	2,586	2,597	2,645	2,658	2,672	2,682	2,648	2,650	2,632	2,634
1953	2,647	2,669	2,653	2,638	2,613	2,598	2,588	2,596	2,612	2,632	2,623	2,626	2,622
1954	2,533	2,583	2,600	2,614	2,603	2,599	2,591	2,594	2,586	2,584	2,618	2,615	2,593
1955	2,624	2,618	2,703	2,759	2,813	2,823	2,829	2,813	2,810	2,777	2,760	2,750	2,759
1956	2,768	2,802	2,834	2,891	2,964	3,079	2,984	3,007	2,980	2,951	2,926	2,917	2,929
1957	2,798	2,831	2,859	2,855	2,891	2,899	2,847	2,805	2,782	2,763	2,710	2,679	2,808
1958	2,652	2,455	2,573	2,624	2,698	2,698	2,693	2,711	2,698	2,698	2,690	2,550	2,648
1959	2,650	2,626	2,719	2,829	2,787	2,799	2,800	2,814	2,776	2,762	2,792	2,800	2,767
1960	2,775	2,781	r 2,594	2,756									

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. r Revised.

Table 3-3: **Contract Construction: Employment, by State**

State	Number of employees *(in thousands)*											Percent change, March 1959-60
	1959								1960			
	Mar.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Alabama	40.7	46.1	47.3	48.2	46.6	45.7	45.7	41.8	40.1	r40.1	40.9	(1)
Arizona	29.1	26.0	18.0	28.0	30.8	31.4	31.4	31.2	30.0	r31.6	31.7	+9
Arkansas	r17.0	20.0	20.8	21.6	21.2	20.1	18.1	16.7	15.1	15.5	14.3	-16
California	272.8	293.6	299.8	306.4	300.3	299.0	293.1	289.0	274.1	r274.7	285.3	+5
Colorado	30.7	35.4	36.8	36.3	35.5	36.5	35.2	34.2	31.3	r29.8	29.5	-4
Connecticut[2]	35.8	44.1	45.8	46.5	46.6	45.2	45.2	42.5	39.6	37.9	38.0	+6
Delaware	10.7	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.0	13.0	13.0	12.6	11.2	r11.1	10.5	-2
District of Columbia	21.2	22.9	23.5	24.6	24.2	23.9	23.2	22.0	20.8	r19.9	19.3	-9
Florida	r120.9	130.1	135.8	135.9	134.2	133.2	132.9	130.5	125.0	121.1	116.9	-3
Georgia	r52.0	60.5	62.3	61.5	58.8	56.9	55.8	54.9	50.9	r48.8	47.0	-10
Idaho	8.7	11.6	11.6	11.9	11.2	10.7	9.8	8.9	7.2	6.9	7.5	-14
Illinois	146.9	178.7	185.7	188.3	183.7	182.6	176.0	163.5	152.9	146.8	(3)	.....
Indiana	52.2	66.6	69.4	68.9	67.5	64.5	61.1	58.8	54.1	r51.8	47.6	-9
Iowa	r28.3	43.6	44.9	44.7	43.6	42.6	37.9	34.2	30.4	28.6	(3)	.....
Kansas	34.2	39.9	40.4	40.7	38.0	35.9	34.4	32.3	27.9	25.5	20.1	-41
Kentucky	r31.3	40.1	40.7	39.3	38.9	36.5	34.6	30.3	28.0	r27.0	21.8	-30
Louisiana	57.9	60.3	58.9	59.3	62.0	58.4	56.4	56.4	52.8	52.5	53.0	-8
Maine	r9.7	16.5	17.7	17.3	16.6	16.6	15.7	13.0	11.1	10.2	9.9	+2
Maryland	r57.0	68.7	69.0	70.1	69.7	67.0	65.0	61.6	55.6	54.7	51.6	-9
Massachusetts	61.7	89.1	89.6	91.0	90.6	89.7	86.9	81.9	69.6	66.4	63.8	+3
Michigan	r76.4	108.8	114.0	116.0	111.6	108.0	101.0	93.9	83.9	r79.1	78.7	+3
Minnesota	41.5	61.8	66.0	67.9	66.0	64.9	57.7	49.8	42.5	40.9	40.9	-1
Mississippi	22.0	26.0	28.3	29.0	27.6	26.6	25.8	24.0	21.7	19.8	20.6	-6
Missouri	61.1	69.4	70.6	71.3	71.5	67.4	63.7	62.3	57.2	r55.7	47.3	-23
Montana	8.0	13.1	13.8	13.7	12.9	11.6	10.1	9.0	7.5	r6.9	6.4	-20
Nebraska	17.3	24.2	25.4	25.4	24.6	24.3	23.3	21.3	18.1	17.3	15.5	-10
Nevada	6.4	7.5	6.3	6.6	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.4	r6.6	6.8	+6
New Hampshire	r6.5	r9.8	r10.4	10.6	10.0	9.7	9.2	8.2	7.0	6.5	6.5	0
New Jersey	87.2	96.1	102.4	108.6	107.0	107.4	105.9	101.3	91.7	r90.1	91.4	+5
New Mexico	22.6	22.6	21.4	20.1	19.8	18.8	18.4	18.3	17.5	r18.1	18.6	-18
New York	r220.3	289.9	281.2	295.5	296.3	288.2	281.0	265.6	239.8	235.7	233.3	+6
North Carolina	r59.7	63.8	63.4	64.9	63.6	62.4	61.5	61.3	59.1	57.0	51.0	-15
North Dakota	r6.5	15.1	15.7	15.9	15.2	14.4	12.1	9.5	7.6	6.7	(3)	.....
Ohio	r126.3	157.2	164.7	168.7	167.3	161.8	153.8	141.5	128.9	124.6	121.9	-3
Oklahoma	r35.5	37.1	37.6	37.4	36.2	34.3	33.1	33.4	29.9	r30.2	27.3	-23
Oregon	r22.1	25.0	28.6	30.5	29.8	28.0	25.6	23.9	21.5	r21.7	22.4	+1
Pennsylvania	142.2	180.9	187.0	182.2	180.8	175.7	168.4	155.8	145.3	140.6	(3)	.....
Rhode Island	r8.7	13.1	13.5	13.4	13.4	12.9	12.6	11.2	9.0	8.5	8.7	0
South Carolina	31.7	32.6	33.4	35.0	34.1	35.1	35.1	35.3	34.8	35.2	33.6	+6
South Dakota	6.7	11.3	11.6	12.0	11.2	10.7	9.1	7.6	6.4	6.1	5.9	-12
Tennessee	42.0	45.9	47.6	48.9	48.8	48.5	46.4	43.8	40.8	r38.8	35.6	-15
Texas	r168.6	175.5	176.5	175.6	172.1	166.0	163.9	161.6	154.0	r159.7	158.2	-6
Utah	13.6	17.9	18.8	19.5	18.7	17.4	16.6	15.4	12.5	12.1	12.7	-7
Vermont	r4.0	7.4	7.8	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.6	5.5	4.6	4.2	4.2	+5
Virginia	62.3	72.8	74.1	75.3	74.6	73.7	72.1	67.2	64.6	64.9	63.0	+1
Washington	42.4	46.8	48.8	49.5	48.4	46.4	43.4	42.1	38.9	r39.5	41.8	-1
West Virginia	17.2	20.3	20.8	21.5	21.3	21.2	20.0	16.6	14.7	14.0	13.1	-24
Wisconsin	43.8	59.3	61.5	62.1	61.7	59.5	56.9	51.8	48.0	46.8	45.5	+4
Wyoming	6.2	9.9	10.1	10.2	10.2	9.9	9.0	8.3	8.0	r7.8	7.5	+21

Source: State agencies in cooperation with the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. [1] Change of less than one-half of 1 percent. [2] Includes a small number of employees engaged in mining. [3] Not available. r Revised.

Table G-4: Contract Construction: Employment in Selected Metropolitan Areas

Metropolitan area	Number of employees (*in thousands*)											Percent change, March 1959-60
	1959								1960			
	Mar.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
Akron, Ohio	r5.5	8.1	9.1	9.6	9.3	8.7	8.1	7.4	6.4	5.9	5.8	+5
Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.	r5.7	9.0	9.4	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.2	7.8	5.9	5.7	5.6	-2
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	9.2	8.4	8.3	7.6	7.3	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.4	7.5	7.8	-15
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.	r6.5	8.2	8.5	7.9	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.2	-5
Atlanta, Ga.	r20.5	21.8	23.4	23.5	23.0	22.3	21.6	21.2	20.0	r19.2	18.1	-12
Baltimore, Md.	r33.7	40.5	41.2	41.6	41.5	39.9	39.2	36.8	32.6	r32.1	30.8	-9
Baton Rouge, La.	8.4	8.6	8.9	9.1	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.3	7.8	7.8	(3)	.....
Binghamton, N. Y.	r2.2	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.7	+23
Birmingham, Ala.	10.2	10.7	10.7	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.5	r10.3	10.4	+2
Boise, Idaho	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	-11
Boston, Mass.	36.2	48.4	48.3	49.7	49.7	49.0	47.5	44.8	37.9	(3)	(3)	.....
Bridgeport, Conn.[2]	4.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.1	3.9	4.2	+2
Buffalo, N. Y.	r19.0	28.3	29.3	30.2	31.0	29.3	27.8	24.6	22.6	22.3	22.5	+18
Canton, Ohio	r3.3	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.3	0
Casper, Wyo.	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	r1.3	1.2	0
Charleston, S.C.	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.5	-15
Charleston, W. Va.	r3.2	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.8	2.7	-16
Charlotte, N. C.	r7.3	7.9	8.2	8.6	9.0	8.9	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.1	6.9	-5
Chattanooga, Tenn.	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.8	-35
Chicago, Ill.	r97.8	113.9	116.2	117.4	114.8	112.4	110.8	105.5	99.0	95.0	(3)	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio	r18.0	20.7	20.6	21.7	22.0	22.2	21.4	19.9	18.7	18.1	17.8	-1
Cleveland, Ohio	r28.0	35.0	36.8	36.4	35.6	34.5	33.5	31.1	28.5	27.8	27.4	-2
Columbia, S.C.	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	r4.1	4.1	+3
Columbus, Ohio	r12.1	16.0	17.1	17.6	17.4	16.5	15.5	13.9	12.5	11.9	11.8	-2
Dayton, Ohio	r8.6	11.1	11.4	11.8	11.4	10.8	10.0	9.1	8.3	r7.9	7.7	-10
Denver, Colo.	20.1	23.8	25.3	25.0	24.6	24.3	23.1	r22.7	20.9	20.2	20.0	-1
Des Moines, Iowa	4.7	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.0	4.6	4.3	(3)	.....
Detroit, Mich.	r41.1	49.0	52.3	54.3	50.9	48.0	47.0	41.9	37.0	r34.1	33.8	-18
Duluth, Minn.	r1.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	-16
Evansville, Ind.	r2.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.1	-19
Fargo, N.D.	1.2	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.2	(3)	.....
Flint, Mich.	3.0	4.3	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.0	3.6	3.1	3.0	3.1	+3
Fort Wayne, Ind.	r3.2	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.3	r3.3	3.2	0
Grand Rapids, Mich.	r4.7	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.0	5.6	4.6	4.0	3.7	3.9	-17
Great Falls, Mont.	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.7	r1.5	1.3	1.3	1.3	-24
Greenville, S. C.	5.1	5.2	5.5	6.3	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.4	r5.7	5.8	+14
Harrisburg, Pa.	r6.9	8.3	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.1	8.3	7.7	6.8	6.7	6.3	-9
Hartford, Conn.[2]	8.1	9.7	9.8	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.7	9.1	8.5	8.4	8.6	+6
Huntington-Ashland, W. Va.	r2.9	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.1	2.0	1.9	-34
Indianapolis, Ind.	r10.8	14.1	14.8	15.0	14.9	14.6	13.8	13.4	12.4	12.2	12.0	+11
Jackson, Miss.	4.9	4.9	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.2	4.9	r4.6	5.1	+4
Jacksonville, Fla.	r11.4	11.9	11.5	11.5	11.9	11.4	11.0	11.0	10.5	11.0	10.8	-5
Kansas City, Mo.	22.6	25.2	24.7	24.1	24.2	22.5	21.5	r20.5	19.1	18.4	15.4	-32
Knoxville, Tenn.	r6.1	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.5	6.3	5.7	-7
Lancaster, Pa.	r4.4	5.3	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.1	-7
Lansing, Mich.	2.9	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.2	3.6	3.2	2.9	r2.7	2.7	-7
Lewiston-Auburn, Maine	.8	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	+13
Little Rock-N. Little Rock, Ark.	4.9	6.1	6.4	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.1	4.8	4.0	4.2	4.0	-18
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	125.6	132.1	135.3	140.4	139.2	137.9	135.4	134.9	130.0	132.4	135.8	+8
Louisville, Ky.	r11.9	15.9	16.2	16.4	15.3	14.6	13.8	12.7	11.8	11.6	10.8	-9
Manchester, N. H.	1.6	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.6	0
Memphis, Tenn.	r10.5	10.8	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.4	10.1	9.5	9.3	8.8	-16
Miami, Fla.	24.0	27.2	29.1	29.0	29.3	29.5	29.0	27.8	27.1	25.2	23.7	-1
Milwaukee, Wis.	r18.5	23.2	23.4	23.6	23.9	23.3	22.9	21.3	20.1	19.5	19.0	+3
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	r25.6	33.6	36.0	36.7	36.2	36.1	32.5	29.6	25.9	24.6	24.8	-3
Mobile, Ala.	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.3	(3)	.....
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights, Mich.	r1.2	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	.9	.9	-25
Nashville, Tenn.	6.4	7.3	7.6	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.6	6.4	0
New Bedford, Mass.	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.0	.8	.8	.8	-20
New Britain, Conn.[2]	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	.9	1.0	0
New Haven, Conn.[2]	5.4	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.4	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.5	+2
New Orleans, La.	r17.6	19.0	18.7	18.5	19.0	19.0	19.1	18.6	17.6	17.3	17.4	-1

See footnotes at end of table G-3.

Table G-4: Contract Construction: Employment in Selected Metropolitan Areas--Con.

Metropolitan area	Number of employees *(in thousands)*											Percent change, March 1959-60
	1959								1960			
	Mar.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	
New York-Northeastern N. Jersey..	r214.1	254.6	238.5	264.5	267.3	260.3	254.9	242.5	219.4	r217.6	214.5	(1)
Newark-Jersey City, N. J.....	26.8	29.2	32.3	35.6	34.9	35.1	35.7	r34.6	31.6	29.7	29.7	+11
Paterson, N. J.....	19.7	23.0	24.5	25.7	26.1	26.0	25.1	23.5	19.8	r20.5	20.5	+4
Perth Amboy, N. J.....	r7.5	8.7	9.5	10.1	9.7	9.6	9.2	8.6	7.5	7.5	7.9	+5
Nassau-Suffolk Counties, N.Y..	r29.7	40.4	32.8	40.3	41.5	39.5	36.8	33.7	27.4	r27.4	23.2	-22
New York, N. Y.....	r115.3	132.4	118.6	130.3	132.8	128.7	126.8	123.2	115.8	115.2	116.9	+1
Westchester County, N. Y.....	r13.7	18.8	18.5	20.0	19.5	18.6	18.6	16.6	14.4	13.8	13.4	-2
Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.....	r11.1	12.4	12.7	13.3	12.8	12.6	12.2	11.4	10.8	r10.7	10.5	-5
Oklahoma City, Okla.....	r11.5	13.0	13.2	13.6	13.3	12.9	12.1	12.1	11.2	11.1	10.3	-10
Omaha, Nebr.[2].....	r7.8	10.1	10.7	10.6	10.7	10.9	10.7	9.9	8.6	8.3	7.3	-6
Peoria, Ill.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	.....
Philadelphia, Pa.....	r64.4	78.2	79.9	81.7	81.7	79.6	75.8	66.6	62.7	r61.0	57.8	-10
Phoenix, Ariz.....	16.6	15.2	10.0	16.5	18.1	18.6	18.8	r18.6	17.7	18.3	18.3	+10
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	r37.6	44.1	45.6	43.9	43.3	41.9	40.2	37.1	35.8	r35.3	34.0	-10
Portland, Maine.....	r2.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.1	2.4	2.2	2.2	+5
Portland, Oreg.....	13.3	14.3	15.7	16.9	16.8	15.3	14.3	r13.8	12.8	13.0	13.6	+2
Providence, R. I.....	r7.7	11.6	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.4	11.2	9.9	8.0	7.3	7.7	0
Racine, Wis.....	r1.4	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	0
Reading, Pa.....	3.4	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.3	3.0	-12
Reno, Nev.....	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	+4
Richmond, Va.....	11.1	12.0	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.4	r11.2	11.0	11.1	10.9	-2
Rochester, N.Y.....	r7.7	11.1	11.6	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.0	10.4	9.1	8.8	8.2	+6
Rockford, Ill.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	.....
Sacramento, Calif.....	r10.6	12.6	12.8	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.2	12.7	11.4	11.2	12.1	+14
Saginaw, Mich.....	1.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.0	+11
St. Louis, Mo.....	r32.8	38.1	39.5	37.7	38.1	38.7	36.9	36.3	32.4	r31.1	25.9	-21
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	7.4	8.8	9.1	9.6	9.8	9.5	9.1	8.5	7.6	7.0	7.4	0
San Diego, Calif.....	18.8	20.0	20.3	20.3	20.1	19.9	19.9	19.5	18.8	18.7	19.0	+1
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.....	57.7	61.1	61.6	62.8	62.6	63.1	62.2	61.7	58.5	56.7	59.7	+3
San Jose, Calif.....	r14.4	15.6	16.2	16.7	16.5	16.6	16.2	16.0	14.9	14.3	15.5	+8
Savannah, Ga.....	r3.7	4.2	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.2	-14
Seattle, Wash.....	r17.3	19.0	20.1	20.6	20.1	18.9	17.8	17.1	16.0	15.8	16.3	-6
Shreveport, La.....	r6.6	7.2	7.2	7.2	6.6	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.7	6.0	-9
Sioux Falls, S. D.....	1.2	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.0	-17
South Bend, Ind.....	r2.6	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.7	+4
Spokane, Wash.....	3.7	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.0	4.5	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.9	+5
Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.....	4.4	6.1	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.3	4.6	4.2	(3)	.....
Stamford, Conn.[2].....	2.8	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.5	-11
Syracuse, N.Y.....	r5.5	8.8	8.9	9.3	9.1	8.9	8.5	8.0	7.2	6.9	6.3	+15
Tacoma, Wash.....	4.3	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.2	4.4	+2
Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.....	21.8	22.7	23.7	23.2	23.4	23.6	23.5	23.3	22.4	22.7	22.2	+2
Toledo, Ohio.....	r6.1	8.1	9.5	9.4	9.5	9.2	8.4	7.6	7.2	r6.8	6.7	+10
Topeka, Kans.....	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.1	-34
Trenton, N.J.....	4.1	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.6	4.0	3.6	3.6	-12
Tucson, Ariz.....	6.7	6.0	4.7	6.6	7.3	7.3	7.4	r7.5	7.4	7.7	7.7	+15
Tulsa, Okla.....	r9.0	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.4	9.2	r9.1	8.1	-10
Utica-Rome, N. Y.....	r2.4	4.4	4.8	4.4	3.8	3.5	3.3	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.5	-38
Washington, D. C.....	47.3	52.1	53.5	55.3	54.9	54.2	52.6	r50.4	48.5	r46.9	45.1	-5
Waterbury, Conn.[2].....	1.4	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	+21
Wheeling, W. Va.....	r2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.2	-19
Wichita, Kans.....	6.8	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.1	6.5	6.3	5.9	5.0	4.8	4.1	-40
Wilmington, Del.....	8.2	9.6	10.0	10.3	10.2	10.1	9.9	r9.4	8.3	8.0	7.6	-7
Worcester, Mass.....	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	0
Youngstown, Ohio.....	r6.5	8.7	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.2	7.7	7.1	6.6	r6.1	6.0	-8

See footnotes at end of table G-3.

Table G-5: Contract Construction: Indexes of Aggregate Weekly Man-Hours

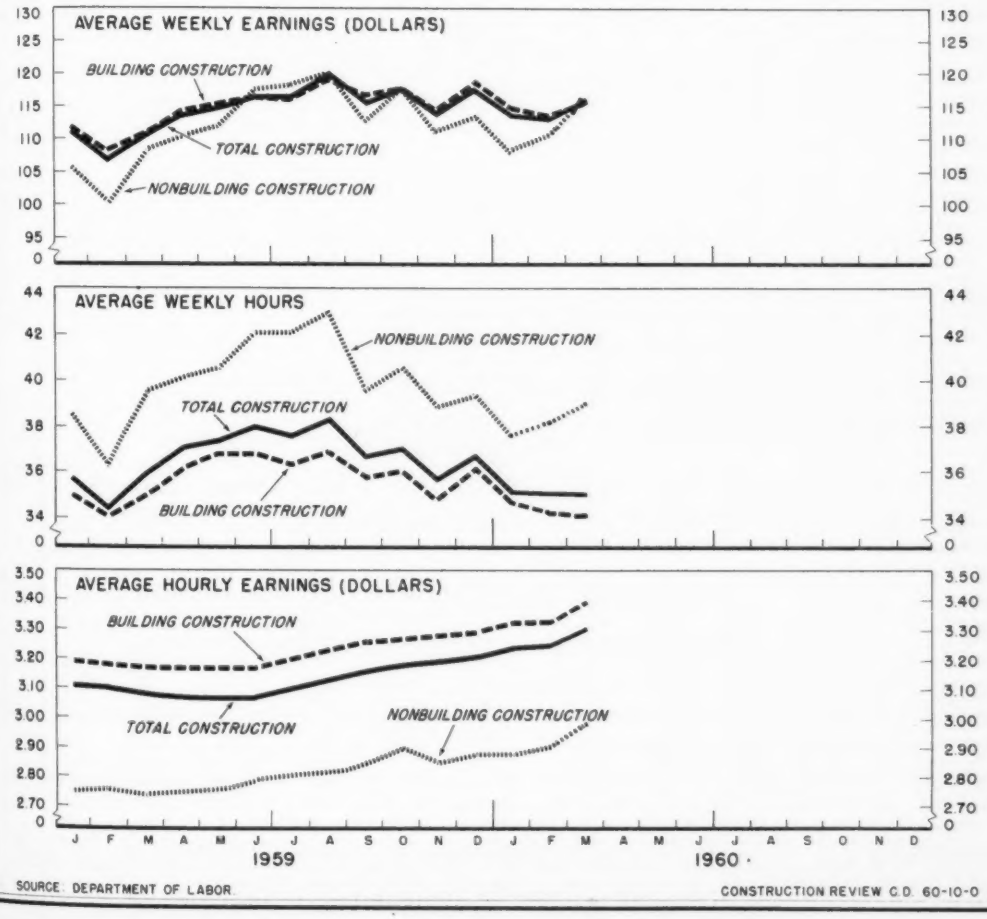
(1947-49=100)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
1948	89.6	81.3	86.7	95.0	102.2	111.9	115.1	117.3	116.2	113.3	106.6	105.4	103.4
1949	94.2	88.9	89.2	95.0	103.1	106.8	110.5	114.2	111.5	111.4	104.4	94.9	102.0
1950	84.6	79.5	83.7	95.8	106.1	116.7	122.1	129.5	126.1	128.9	123.9	112.7	109.1
1951	106.4	99.3	105.4	116.9	126.4	131.8	137.7	141.1	138.5	139.8	124.2	121.6	124.1
1952	111.1	112.3	108.3	117.5	125.4	136.8	138.9	143.2	144.0	139.9	128.2	123.9	127.5
1953	109.1	108.7	109.1	115.8	122.6	130.4	132.0	137.2	131.7	136.7	126.7	117.2	123.1
1954	95.5	102.8	106.4	113.5	120.3	128.0	131.4	134.0	128.6	128.6	123.3	114.4	118.9
1955	101.4	98.6	108.4	115.8	129.8	137.0	144.0	144.3	146.6	138.3	125.6	121.1	125.9
1956	108.1	108.5	109.2	123.6	136.4	152.6	151.5	157.1	155.4	151.1	137.6	128.9	135.0
1957	105.6	112.2	114.8	122.3	131.9	141.2	143.2	145.5	141.3	137.0	120.2	112.9	127.3
1958	102.4	85.9	98.9	109.1	122.7	128.1	132.1	137.9	136.1	135.3	123.8	105.7	118.2
1959	99.7	92.0	103.7	119.0	129.2	138.9	140.1	146.1	136.5	133.7	123.3	118.9	123.4
1960	101.6	r 98.5	r 94.5	115.8									

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. r Revised.

Chart 15.

Hours and Earnings in Contract Construction



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF LABOR CONSTRUCTION REVIEW C.D. 60-10-0

Table G-6.—Contract Construction: Hours and Gross Earnings of Construction Workers

Period	All construction	Building construction							Nonbuilding construction		
		All building contractors	General contractors	Special trades contractors					All nonbuilding	Highway and street	Other nonbuilding
				All special trades	Plumbing and heating	Painting and decorating	Electrical work	Other trades			
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS											
Year: 1956	$101.83	$101.92	$95.04	$107.16	$112.31	$99.81	$125.22	$102.39	$101.59	$97.63	$104.94
1957	106.64	106.86	98.89	112.17	118.87	103.75	132.10	106.30	105.07	98.66	110.15
1958	110.47	110.67	102.53	115.28	123.23	107.95	135.97	109.31	109.47	104.14	114.26
1959	115.13	115.24	106.62	120.27	128.56	113.72	142.08	113.45	113.24	108.09	118.40
March	110.57	110.95	103.19	115.15	125.33	109.07	138.65	106.88	108.23	98.21	115.84
April	113.59	114.44	106.07	119.13	127.72	111.97	141.64	112.70	110.28	103.28	116.61
May	114.82	115.39	106.36	120.82	129.12	113.60	141.64	115.31	112.06	106.55	118.00
June	116.66	116.66	108.19	121.81	128.78	114.52	143.91	116.28	117.46	113.88	120.77
July	116.56	116.16	107.15	120.88	129.96	114.95	145.08	114.37	118.30	115.44	121.29
August	119.88	119.19	110.70	123.98	131.45	117.00	144.71	118.70	121.26	119.71	123.07
September	115.66	116.71	107.87	121.70	126.29	116.47	138.75	117.51	112.58	109.62	116.35
October	117.66	117.72	109.85	122.38	130.79	115.17	144.38	116.49	117.74	113.03	123.01
November	113.88	114.14	103.93	120.04	129.08	113.86	142.51	113.23	110.87	104.80	116.74
December	117.81	119.13	108.78	124.53	133.32	115.87	148.19	118.27	113.47	103.88	120.87
1960: January	113.72	114.87	104.88	119.72	129.83	111.89	146.30	111.54	108.00	96.75	115.50
February	r 113.75	r 114.22	r 104.31	r 119.71	r 128.43	r 110.22	144.77	r 112.53	r 111.16	r 101.01	r 117.56
March	115.85	115.60	105.17	120.74	130.27	113.57	146.30	112.49	116.61	105.30	124.34
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS											
Year: 1956	37.3	36.4	36.0	36.7	38.2	34.9	39.5	35.8	40.8	41.9	39.9
1957	36.9	36.1	35.7	36.3	38.1	34.7	39.2	35.2	39.8	40.6	39.2
1958	36.7	35.7	35.6	35.8	37.8	34.6	38.3	34.6	40.1	41.0	39.4
1959	36.9	35.9	35.9	35.9	37.7	35.1	38.4	34.8	40.3	41.1	39.6
March	35.9	35.0	35.1	35.0	37.3	34.3	38.3	33.4	39.5	39.6	39.4
April	37.0	36.1	36.2	36.1	37.9	35.1	38.7	35.0	40.1	40.5	39.8
May	37.4	36.4	36.3	36.5	38.2	35.5	38.7	35.7	40.6	41.3	40.0
June	38.0	36.8	36.8	36.8	38.1	35.9	39.0	36.0	42.1	43.3	40.8
July	37.6	36.3	36.2	36.3	38.0	35.7	39.0	35.3	42.1	43.4	40.7
August	38.3	36.9	36.9	36.9	38.1	36.0	38.9	36.3	43.0	44.5	41.3
September	36.6	35.8	35.6	35.9	36.5	35.4	37.0	35.5	39.5	40.6	38.4
October	37.0	36.0	35.9	36.1	37.8	34.9	38.5	35.3	40.6	41.1	40.2
November	35.7	34.8	34.3	35.1	37.2	34.4	37.8	33.9	38.9	39.4	38.4
December	36.7	36.1	35.9	36.2	38.2	34.9	39.1	35.2	39.4	39.2	39.5
1960: January	35.1	34.6	34.5	34.6	37.2	33.4	38.4	33.0	37.5	37.5	37.5
February	r 35.0	r 34.3	r 34.2	r 34.4	r 36.8	32.9	37.8	r 33.0	r 38.2	r 38.7	r 37.8
March	35.0	34.1	33.6	34.4	36.8	33.7	38.0	32.7	39.0	39.0	39.1
AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS											
Year: 1956	$2.73	$2.80	$2.64	$2.92	$2.94	$2.86	$3.17	$2.86	$2.49	$2.33	$2.63
1957	2.89	2.96	2.77	3.09	3.12	2.99	3.37	3.02	2.64	2.43	2.81
1958	3.01	3.10	2.88	3.22	3.26	3.12	3.55	3.15	2.73	2.54	2.90
1959	3.12	3.21	2.97	3.35	3.41	3.24	3.70	3.26	2.81	2.63	2.99
March	3.08	3.17	2.94	3.29	3.36	3.18	3.62	3.20	2.74	2.48	2.94
April	3.07	3.17	2.93	3.30	3.37	3.19	3.66	3.22	2.75	2.55	2.93
May	3.07	3.17	2.93	3.31	3.38	3.20	3.66	3.23	2.76	2.58	2.95
June	3.07	3.17	2.94	3.31	3.38	3.19	3.69	3.23	2.79	2.63	2.96
July	3.10	3.20	2.96	3.33	3.42	3.22	3.72	3.24	2.81	2.66	2.98
August	3.13	3.23	3.00	3.36	3.45	3.25	3.72	3.27	2.82	2.69	2.98
September	3.16	3.26	3.03	3.39	3.46	3.29	3.75	3.31	2.85	2.70	3.03
October	3.18	3.27	3.06	3.39	3.46	3.30	3.75	3.30	2.90	2.75	3.06
November	3.19	3.28	3.03	3.42	3.47	3.31	3.77	3.34	2.85	2.66	3.04
December	3.21	3.30	3.03	3.44	3.49	3.32	3.79	3.36	2.88	2.65	3.06
1960: January	3.24	3.32	3.04	3.46	3.49	3.35	3.81	3.38	2.88	2.58	3.08
February	3.25	3.33	3.05	r 3.48	3.49	r 3.35	3.83	r 3.41	2.91	r 2.61	r 3.11
March	3.31	3.39	3.13	3.51	3.54	3.37	3.85	3.44	2.99	2.70	3.18
Percent change, Mar. 1959-60											
Avg. wkly. earnings	+ 4.8	+ 4.2	+ 1.9	+ 4.9	+ 3.9	+ 4.1	+ 5.5	+ 5.2	+ 7.7	+ 7.2	+ 7.3
Avg. wkly. hours	−2.5	− 2.6	− 4.3	− 1.7	− 1.3	− 1.8	− .8	− 2.1	− 1.3	− 1.5	− .8
Avg. hrly. earnings	+ 7.5	+ 6.9	+ 6.5	+ 6.7	+ 5.4	+ 6.0	+ 6.4	+ 7.5	+ 9.1	+ 8.9	+ 8.2

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. r Revised.

(NOTE: *Table G-7, Registered Apprentices in the Building Trades, is published on a semiannual basis as data become available.*)

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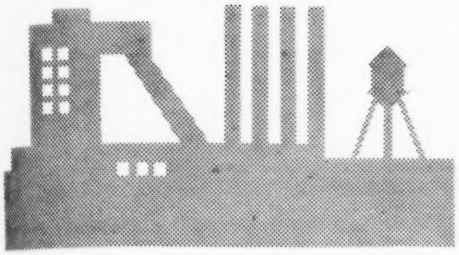

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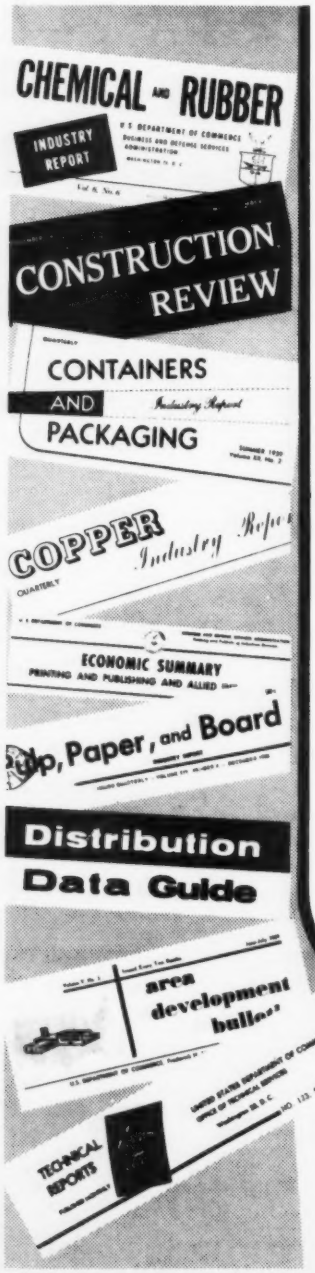

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